THE Bombay Gazette.

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No. 55,720—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 p.m.	Steamers	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1912				
17th Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
24th „	HIMALAYA	7000	—	—
31st „	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
7th Sept.	ARABIA	8000	—	—
14th „	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
21st „	ARCADIA	7000	—	—
28th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
5th Oct.	EGYPT	8000	—	—
12th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
19th „	PERSIA	8000	—	—
26th „	* MALOJA	12500	MACEDONIA	10500
2nd Nov.	CHINA	8000	—	—
9th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
16th „	ARABIA	8000	—	—
23rd „	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
30th „	MEDINA	12500	—	—

* This vessel proceeds to London via Malta, and Passengers for Marseilles transfer at Port Said to the S. S. MACEDONIA.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

22nd Feb.	EGYPT	8000	—	—
1st March	MOREA	11000	—	—
8th „	PERSIA	8000	—	—
15th „	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
19th „	* ARCADIA	7000	—	—
22nd „	MANTUA	11000	—	—
29th „	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	—	—
12th „	MOLDAVIA	10000	—	—
19th „	MALOJA	12500	—	—
26th „	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	—	—
10th „	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER. ONE CLASS ONLY.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Habsburg	3979	G. Gillhuber	1st Sept
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Oct
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	16th Oct
Habsburg	3979	G. Gillhuber	1st Nov

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 500	
To Trieste or Venice and back	„ 750	
To London via Trieste	„ 579	to 614*
To London via Trieste and back	„ 908	„ 1088*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 350	
To Trieste or Venice and back	„ 525	
To London via Trieste	„ 429	to 449†
To London via Trieste and back	„ 633	„ 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
* Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450	
To Trieste or Venice and back	„ 675	
To London via Trieste	„ 529	to 594*
To London via Trieste and back	„ 832	„ 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

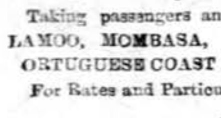
Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
China	6017	N. Ginrovich	6th Sept.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

E. STUPARICH,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.



THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail on or About
Markgraf	3680	Jantzen	17th August 1912.
b President	3310	Schutt	2nd Sept. 1912.

b Will call at Seychelles.

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN, and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN, and CAPE.

For Rates and Particulars Apply to

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.

24, Meadow Street, Bombay 10th July, 1912.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing. Date.	Time.	Route via
Kola	1205	Thurs. 15th August	9 a.m.	
Lhasa	2184	Friday 16th August †	6 a.m.	direct.

† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola" 1205 tons, on Thursday, 15th August, calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerab.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Putiala," 2998 tons, on Wednesday, 21st August, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota" 3418 tons, on Thursday 5th September, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lawada" 3269 Tons on 24th August.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.

13th August, 1912.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi 1912.	Leave Bombay 1912.
† Newby Hall	4388	15th Aug.	......
* Locksley Hall	3634	...	31st Aug.
City of Poona	8500	4th Sept.	......
Trafford Hall	5321	7th „	......
City of Athens	5594	...	7th Sept.
City of Lahore	6875	3rd Oct.	......
City of Calcutta	7512	11th „	......
A Steamer	...	17th „	......
City of Paris	9200	2nd Nov.	......
City of Birmingham	7475	12th „	......
City of Marseilles	8800	19th „	......
City of Poona	8500	28th „	......
Trafford Hall	5321	6th Dec.	......
City of Athens	5594	13th „	......
City of Karachi	5566	21st „	......

NOTE—All the above Steamers except the Newby Hall, Locksley Hall and Trafford Hall have second class accommodation.

* These are "B" class steamers.
† Calling at PORT SUDAN.

AUTUMN SAILINGS TO BOMBAY FROM LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool 1912	Continental Call about 1912.	Due Bombay about 1912
City of Calcutta	7512	29 Aug.	Naples 6 Sept.	21 Sept.
City of Paris	9200	19 Sept.	Marseilles 25 Sept.	9-10 Oct.
City of Birmingham	7600	28 „	Naples 6 Oct.	21 Oct.
C. of Marseilles	8800	5 Oct.		26-27 Oct.
City of Poona	8500	16 „	Marseilles 23 Oct.	7-8 Nov.
Trafford Hall	5321	23 „	Marseilles 31 Oct.	16 Nov.
City of Athens	5594	31 „	Naples 8 Nov.	23 Nov.
City of Karachi	5566	8 Nov.	Marseilles 16 Nov.	3 Dec.
City of Benares	6973	30 „	......	23 Dec.
City of Paris	9200	11 Dec.	Marseilles 18 Dec.	1913 2-3 Jan.

FARES.	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.
KILLICK NIXON & CO.
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes Forbes Campbell & Co., Ld.

CLARKES B 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Amritsar
Bangkok
Batavia
Bombay
Calcutta
Canton
Cebu
Colombo
Delhi
Foochow
Hamburg
Hankow
Hongkong
Iloilo
Ipoh
Karachi
Klang
Kobe
Kuala Lumpur
Madras
Malacca
Manila
Medan
New York
Penang
Puket
Rangoon
Saigon
Seremban
Shanghai
Singapore
Sourabaya
Thaiping
Tientsin
Yokohama

Correspondents in all the Principal Cities of the World.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours 10-30 a. m. to 4 p. m.
SATURDAY, 10-30 a. m. to 2 p. m.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

RUSSO ASIATIC BANK.

Capital (Full Paid) ...	Rbls.	35,000,000 = say £3,690,000
Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Government) Kouping Taels	„	3,500,000 = say £ 455,000
Reserve Fund	„	19,500,000 = say £2,055,000
		£6,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.
LONDON OFFICE:—64, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askhabad
Bakou
Batoum
Bokhara
Bombay
Calcutta
Chefoo
Colombo
Hankow
Harbin
Hongkong
Karachi
London
Moscow
Newchwang
Odessa
Paris
Peking
Samarkand
Shanghai
Tientsin
Vladivostock
Yokohama

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent per annum on balances up to Rs. 1 lac, above that by special arrangement. Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security and all description of Banking business transacted.

H. S. BENNER,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCES.

Amoy
Bangkok
Batavia
Bombay
Calcutta
Canton
Colombo
Foochow
Hamburg
Hankow
Harbin
Hongkong
Ipoh
Johore
Kobe
Kuala Lumpur
London
Lyons
Malacca
Manila
Nagasaki
New York
Peking
Penang
Rangoon
Saigon
San Francisco
Shanghai
Shanghai Hongkow
Singapore
Sourabaya
Taipeh
Tientsin
Tsingtau
Yokohama
Yloilo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP	£400,000
RESERVE	£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W

BABY'S FIRST BIRTHDAY.

WHAT a truly important event is BABY'S CHRISTENING DAY and FIRST BIRTHDAY in the annals of family life. The little hero or heroine of the hour is surrounded by relatives, well-wishers and friends who offer their hearty congratulations to the happy parents

GOD-MOTHERS and GOD-FATHERS

are you in quest for some pretty and suitable present for the little one? If so, we can show you numerous

ARTISTIC SOUVENIRS

which will please father, delight mother and prove of service to your God-child.

Our show-rooms are open daily from 9-30 A. M. to 6-30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) and a staff of competent assistants are ever ready to serve all comers.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS & SILVERSMITHS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"ALL GOLD"

FINEST SELECTED

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS,

in large 2½ lbs. tins

CASES CONTAINING:—

4 LEMON CLING PEACHES
4 BARTLETT PEARS
4 APRICOTS
4 GREENGAGES
4 ROYAL ANNE CHERRIES
3 STEWED PRUNES
1 BLACKBERRIES

Rs. 22-8 per case.

or Re. 1 per tin selected.

MONGINI BROTHERS

IMPORTERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

Is it fair to yourself to neglect the slightest touch of FEVER, AGUE, or INFLUENZA?

Is it fair to your friends?

You cannot take chances in

CONSIDER YOUR HEALTH

India, at the first sign of FEVER, AGUE, or INFLUENZA, and take BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc. etc. Re. 1-8ans.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT,

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch in a day. Ans 4, each.

Of all dealers or of,

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

THE FAMOUS "FIAT"

FIAT MOTOR CARS are owned by MOTORISTS of DISTINCTION throughout INDIA.

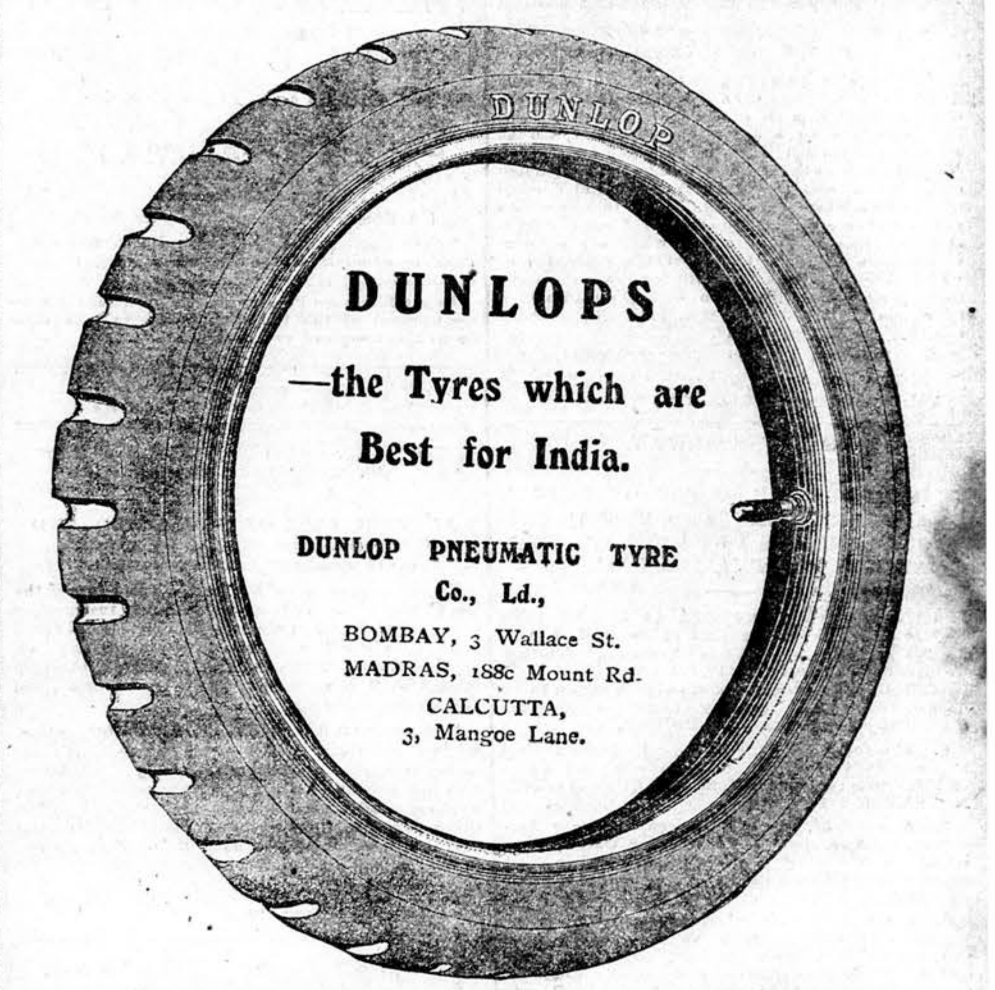
When owners of small FIATS Do sell their cars it is to buy larger FIATS

LATEST MODELS.

Obtainable at English prices plus cost of importation from the SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.,
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD HARDINGE
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.



DUNLOPS
—the Tyres which are Best for India.

DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, 3 Wallace St.
MADRAS, 188c Mount Rd.
CALCUTTA, 3, Mangoe Lane.

BRITISH SUPREMACY.

The Original Pneumatic Tyre IS THE

DUNLOP

Reject alien and inferior Imitations.

Ever since its introduction nearly a quarter of a Century ago, the Original Pneumatic Tyre, the Dunlop, has been and is being fitted by all manufacturers and car owners who, from past experience know that no other Tyre gives the same satisfaction.

CONDOR'S (LATE D. FERNANDES)

WORLD RENOWNED HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES.

In Enormous Demand since 1870.

CONDORODYNE. A remedy far superior to all the Chlorodynes on the market, price, Re. 1 per bottle.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA. An invaluable remedy in all Impurities of the Blood. Re. 1-8.

CORN AND WART CURE.—An excellent preparation for the speedy permanent removal of Corns, Warts, etc. Annas 8 only.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS GIVES INSTANT RELIEF.—Annas 8.

CAMPHORATED MYRRH DENTIFRICE.—An invaluable and exceedingly pleasant preparation for cleansing the teeth Strengthens the gums, imparts a pleasant and refreshing odour to the breath. prevents decay, removes all stains from the teeth, and renders them pearly white Annas 4 per pot only.

CAMPHOR COUGH BALSM.—An unrivalled and extremely palatable mixture for all chronic and acute affections of the Throat Chest and Lungs. Gives instant relief and effects a speedy cure. Annas 12 per bottle.

FEMALE PILLS.—(Mild.) An excellent remedy in suppressions, irregularities and disorders peculiar to the Sex Re. 1.

FEMALE PILLS.—(Strong) Same as the above but far more speedy and efficacious in action. Guaranteed safe and harmless. Rs. 3.

RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—A never failing remedy in even the most obstinate forms of all skins diseases. Annas 8 per pot.

CONTRA-FAT.—A perfectly harmless and extraordinarily effective remedy in Obesity Involves no restriction in diet and is very pleasant to take. Well worth a trial. Rs. 3 per bottle.

GENUINE HAIR GROWER.—A non-oily and delicately perfumed hair tonic. Promotes a rapid and luxuriant growth of the hair cools and cleanses the scalp removes dandruff, and speedily restores grey hairs to their natural colour. Rs. 3 only.

SANTALINE CAPSULES.—An exceedingly popular and highly efficacious remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of even the most chronic or acute urethral discharges. Rs. 3 per bottle.

ANTICHOLERA MIXTURE.—Re. 1. Perfumed Prickly Heat Powder. Annas 8.

ORIENTAL PILE OINTMENT. Rs. 2-8.

Condor's Sore Throat Solution, Rs. 3.

Most of the above remedies should always be kept handy in every home, so as to avoid doctors bills

THE ONLY EUROPEAN FIRM IN INDIA who supply all articles to the public at lowest rates prevailing in the market and deliver same to your door free of carriage and cooly charges, for all your monthly orders valued over Rs. 25 only.

If your chemist does not stock these write to the sole manufacturers.

CONDOR & SONS (Successors to D. Fernandes & Co.), Chemists, Druggists, Provision Merchants, Tobacconists etc, 61 Hornby Road. (opp: Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Fort, Bombay.) Write for anything you may require. Mofussil orders attended very carefully and promptly. Trial solicited.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer.

SOFTSHELL NUTS for DESSERT such as WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS.

HORS-D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and in Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) at Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anamia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE.

Re-Estate of KRISHNABAI, widow of LILADHUR VALLABHDAS of Bombay Bhatia Hindu inhabitant deceased
and
CHATURBHUJ VASSONJI Executor.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities effecting the estate of abovenamed Krishnabai, deceased who died at Bombay on or about the 1st day of February, 1912, and the probate of whose will was with Will annexed, having effect throughout the Bombay Presidency was granted on the 1st day of August, 1912, to Chaturbhuj Vassonji of Bombay are hereby required to send in their claims to the said executor at the office of Messrs. Dubash and Purshotamrai his attorneys within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said executor will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.—Dated this 12th day of August, 1912.

DUBASH AND PURUSHOTTAMRAI,
Executor's Attorneys.
Address 14 Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF BENGAL RAILBORNE COAL AND BENGAL SEABORNE AUSTRALIAN, JAPANESE, NATAL, or WESTPHALIAN COAL.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive upto 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 23rd August, 1912 at his office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay. Tenders for the supply of 18,000 tons of BENGAL RAILBORNE COAL into wagons at pit's mouth to be delivered in equal monthly quantities from 1st SEPTEMBER to 31st DECEMBER 1912.

2. Also for 50,000 tons of Bengal Railborne Coal into wagons at pit's mouth to be delivered at the rate of 12,500 tons per mensem from 1st AUGUST to 30th NOVEMBER 1913.

3. Also for 55,000 tons of Bengal Seaborne Australian, Japanese, Natal or Westphalian Coal overside steamer in Bombay Harbour to be delivered in equal monthly quantities from 1st MARCH 1913 to 28th FEBRUARY 1914.

4. The coal must be of the best quality, either hand-picked or screened and be free from shale or other deleterious matter. It must be fresh coal "Weathered" coal will not be accepted. Only coal actually raised by the contracting firm to be supplied. No "bought" coal allowable.

5. Forms of Tenders, Specifications etc., may be obtained from the Secretary, G.I.P. Railway Victoria Terminus, Bombay on payment of 8 annas per copy.

6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any offer and will exercise the option of accepting any offer in whole or in part.

FRANK MUIR,
Deputy Agent.

Agent's Office, G.I.P.R.,
Victoria Terminus,
Bombay, 12th August, 1912.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN, 1912.
Sixty years—Rs. 1,10,00,000.

Tenders to be received up to 1 P. M. (Standard Time), on TUESDAY, the 13th August, 1912.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India, and under the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act 1 of 1881, and of Act 1 of 1899, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 110 Lakhs.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing all or any of the tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees, provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in sixty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st February and 1st August.

Two per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application, and the balance 98 per cent. on or before 31st January, 1913. Interest will accrue from the date of payment in full.

The deposit of 2 per cent. on application will be returned (without interest) if no allotment is made and it with any interest accrued thereon will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up by the 31st January, 1913.

Tenders will be received by the Chief Accountant, Port Trust, up to one o'clock P. M. (Standard Time), on TUESDAY, 13th August, 1913, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Chief Accountant, Port Trust, at whose office a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen.

Under-Clause 41 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue prior to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

In accordance with the power contained in Section 20, clause (f), of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the Bombay High Court has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act (Bombay Act VI of 1879) until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Madras, Punjab, Coorg, Sind and Lower Burmah.

By Order of the Trustees,
H. E. HART,
Secretary.
Bombay, 31st July, 1912.

JUNAGAD RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned upto 12 midday of 5th September, 1912, for the SUPPLY of 4000 to 4500 tons of the best BENGAL COAL to be brought direct by steamer and delivered not later than 31st October 1912 into Railway wagons at Veraval Bandar.

The coal must be of the best quality, clean, and free from dust, shale stone or other impurities. The name of the pit and seam from which the coal is to be supplied should be stated and an authorised statement of the results of a recent analysis of the coal should be submitted along with the tender.

Forms of tender with conditions of supply can be obtained from the office of the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief of this Railway on payment of Re. 1 one.

Rupees one hundred in cash or in currency note must be remitted as earnest money along with the tender which will be refunded if the tender is rejected.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

E. BROOK FOX,
Manager and Engineer-in-Chief,
Junagad State Railway.

ADVERTISER wishes to meet CAPITALIST interested in valuable MINERALS with a view to exploiting certain ORE.

A few tons have already realised a NETT profit of **1100** per cent. on the London Market.

Care of PROSPECTOR,
"Bombay Gazette."

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

By Special Arrangement, the management are enabled to exhibit this week the 1st of the Series of the

OLYMPIC SPORTS
and the
BOXING MATCH AT DIEPPE.
(CARPENTIER vs. KLAUS)
An unfinished Fight of 19 Rounds.
THE LOST DAUGHTER:
(Tragic and Dramatic)
THE BUMP OF DESTRUCTION.
(The local favourite "Foolshead.")
PATHE'S ANIMATED GAZETTE.
(A Record of the latest European Events.)

The Carpentier vs. Klaus Boxing Match film will be shown every night during the second and the third shows only.

Note: Please see Programmes and handbills for the arrangement of the Items that comprise the three shows that are given every night.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Sections 88 and 119 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878 under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Town Custom House, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p. m. (S.T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods.

20 drums rectified spirit; 25 drums turpentine, calcium chloride; caustic soda; bicarb soda; red earth; wrought nails; cask brandy; calenders; carbide; printing papers; slate pencils; benzine; window glass; wire nails; elephantiasic pills; Colombo roots; sugar, iron nuts; hardware buckets; steel sheets; steel and iron bars; R. W. Pipes; waste papers and sundry samples.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 13th August, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed Goods, Sweeping, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wadi Bunder.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Railway Act 9 of 1890 and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and seeds in bags, cottonseeds in bags, harda, jawaree oats, grain, tilly, dry chillies, rice, turmeric, wheat, bajree, chawli and castorseed in bags, bundles of bagging drum and cases of oil, iron bars and pipes. bags of ghee, empty casks, bundle of bedding, bundle of shirting cloth, bag of red powder, bags of coal, bundles of nails, husk, and iron weights, keg of paint, box of luggage, bundles of ropes, case of umbrellas, crotes of tiles, bundle dry dammer, bags of jeeraseed and sena leaves, bundles of waste of cotton, lot of record, bags of sweeping grain etc.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 13th August, 1912.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION?
IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
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PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

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The best quality of Paints and Oils manufactured by
MESSRS COLTHURST & HARDING,
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9½ inch by 4¼ inch...Rupee 1 per hundred*
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If printed on flap there will be an additional charge Rs. 3 per 1,000.
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FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.

Tariff and full particulars on application to the
PROPRIETOR.
Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS" LONDON.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians, Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. B. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES. (Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, Annas 8, Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per dos Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

G. MEHTA & Co., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdool Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288.

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OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is, therefore, able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:-
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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THE FINEST POLISH FOR
all metal works
is
BRASSO
STOCKED IN ALL
Bazars.

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whether he is satisfied with his
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THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.
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SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO
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CALCUTTA OFFICE:
103, Clive-Street, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
CALLED UP	£400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£600,000

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The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	„ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ...	„ 17,500,000

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Cawnpore,
Tuticorin,
Cochin,
Chittagong,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy,
Newara-Eliya,
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar,
Mombassa,
Nairobi,
Nakuru,
Kisumu,
Jinja,
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FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly,

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... „	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND...... „	3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. p. a. from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent p. a., for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.

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RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER) ... „ 32,00,000

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H. H. WHITE,
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Bombay Branch.
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1 F'cap Folio, Treadle, double plateu, "Bremner" with 2 moulds.

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1 Royal Albion Press by Harrild and Sons.
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2 Foolscap Albion Presses by Harrild and Sons.
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TO LET.—Best part of Bombay, large well furnished Bed-room with private bath, shower & W. C., Electric Light and Fan, to the European married couple. Good view of sea and gardens. Terms moderate. Address Box 2,000, care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO LET—AT ANDHERI, beautifully situated FURNISHED BUNGALOW, in nice Garden. Two bed and Bath Rooms. Dining and Drawing Room. Perfect water supply, nice Garden. Moderate Rent. Apply Box No. 75, care of "Bombay Gazette."

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English quality.
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PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
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Oriental Building, Bombay.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID	£ 29,500,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	13,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,550,000
BONUS DECLARED.........	8,170,000

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DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

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Ag. Secretary,
Bombay Branch.
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Chief Agents, Madras.

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in which is incorporated
NORWICH AND LONDON
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION
HEAD OFFICE: .... NORWICH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA ....GRAHAM'S BLGDS.
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W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

Policies granted covering all accidents and numerous specified fevers and diseases 10 per cent. Bonus after five years and many other valuable benefits.

£7 or Rs. 105 purchases a policy insuring £1,000 or Rs. 15,000 for accidental death with a weekly disablement allowance of £6 or Rs. 90.

In case of permanent disablement the policy provides a handsome Pension.

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DAVID CORSAR & SONS
BEST FLAX CANVAS
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Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

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B. O. C.
—B. O. C. KEROSINES—
Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—
Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS.
Fuel & Cylinder Oils.
WAX.
CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL.
MOTOR OILS
A & B.
Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.
Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [12TH AUG, 1912.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

The Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay is 72 lakhs down.

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened firm at 1s. 4d. T. T. 1s. 4 1-32d. on Demand and 1s. 4 1-4d. for 3 months sight Credits. There is still little business doing the enquiry for Bank remittance being small, and Private Bills scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d, 14th Sept
Do. do France	...170 3-4
Do. do Marks	...139
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...147
Shanghai "	...198
Japan "	...150 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened quiet at 96 7-16 for Cash and 97 5-16 for the Settlement and has given way 1-8 during the day, closing as under. A moderate business has been done.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 96 5 0
Setlement	" 96 3 0

BULLION:—

A rise of 1-8 was reported in the prices of Bar Silver in London on Saturday, the rates being 28 3-16 for ready and 28 5-16 for forward. New York was 1-4 up at 61 1-4. The local market has again fluctuated during the day with a moderate business doing. Opening at 7 3-8 ex duty for ready, we quote as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	Rs. 23 15 9
Australian "	" 23 15 9
Sovereigns "	" 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)	
Ready	" 71 4 0
1st Settlement ... —	" 71 6 0
2nd Settlement	" 71 9 0
Silver (cum duty)	
Ready	" 80 10 0
1st Settlement	" 80 12 0
2nd Settlement	" 80 15 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

There was a further small decline in the American markets on Saturday. Crop reports continue favourable, and, so far, there is no sign of the anticipated reaction. The local market opened quiet at Rs. 308 for good Broach. There has been little business doing, but in spite of a weak Liverpool opener the rate at the close is only one rupee lower, An export house has been selling good Broach and fine Khamgaon-Akola at slightly under market quotations.

Ready cotton is steady with a moderate enquiry by shippers and mills.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach	Rs.	316	March
Good M. G. Broach	Rs.	307 1-2	Mar.
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hingunghat	"	305	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur	"	302	"
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	"	296	"
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola...	"	291-2	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	"	283	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	"	273	"
Fine M. G. Bengal	"	271	"
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	"	277	Dec.
" " " ...	"	283	Nov.
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	"	254	Jan.

OLD CROP.

Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	"	294	July-Aug.
Good H. G. Westerns —	"	273	"
Good M. G. Westerns ...	"	283	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	Easy.
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	16,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·52	6·40	6·35
—05	—06	—06
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·30	6·30	6·30
—06	—05	—06
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr	Apr.-May.
6·30	6·31	6·32
—06	—06	—06

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is quiet but steady.

We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 10 15 0 B.T.
September ...	" 11 12 6 B.T.
Apl-May 1913 ...	" 10 13 6 "

RAPESEED :—Steady.

We quote :—

Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913	Rs. 8 5 9 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready ...	" 8 2 0 B.T.
Yellow " ...	" 9 2 0 "

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Steady.

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs. 54 8 0 D J
Black Kutni	" 46 8 0 D J

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—

Ready	Rs 12 10 0 B. T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 37 12 0

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	" 27 0 0
Forward	" 25 0 0 D. J.

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Steady.

We quote :—

Jan.-Feb. Bold ...	Rs. 45 0 0

MOWRASEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 8 2 0 R. T.

WHEAT :—

The market is quiet but steady.

We quote :—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs. 5 5 0 R. T.
" Delhi Aug-Sept ...	" 5 6 6 "
" " May 1913 ...	" 5 8 3 "

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,745
Bank of India	65
Eastern Bank	88
Indian Specie	65

MILLS.

Edward Sassoon	211 1-4
Swan Mill	240
Finlay Mills	373 3-4

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary —	175
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	187 C D
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	23

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	547 1-2

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 10th Aug 1912, as compared with the statement for the week ending 3rd Aug. 1912 :—

LIABILITIES.	Aug. 3. Rs.	Aug. 10. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,06,00,000	1,06,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office Public Deposits at Branches	2,79,16,059	1,94,59,355
Other Deposits	10,17,06,225	9,89,60,781
Post Bills	8,572	8,572
Sundries	18,90,578	18,99,894
	15,21,21,434	14,09,28,602
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	2,61,63,295	2,46,83,432
Other authorised Securities	68,860	68,860
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,16,61,378	1,07,42,417
Loans do. do.	4,67,04,474	4,43,02,619
Bills discounted and purchased	1,71,80,078	1,79,81,134
Dead Stock	2,34,355	2,34,366
Stamps	4,950	4,872
Bullion	15,97,573	15,49,840
Balances with other Banks	3,68,354	4,74,600
Sundries	1,84,503	1,49,940
Cash	4,79,53,614	4,07,36,522
	15,21,21,434	14,09,28,602

POONA RACES.

Entries for the Third Extra.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 12.

For the third Extra Meeting, on Saturday next, entries closed at 12 noon to-day :—

THE LOHAGAON PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Litte.	Sharar.
Laffy.	Brazes.
Upright.	Engineer.
Lama.	Abdul Malik.
Fado.	His Majesty.
Sirkar.	Minerva.
Secretary Galiard.	Assud.
Prime Minister.	Pendil.
Mat-Hat-Baig.	Majeed.
Plassy.	Kimberley.
Rajput.	Baloz.
Ashroff.	Solitaire.
Mafush.	Sinclair.
Kaharaman.	Young Majub.
Master Bill.	Best Chance.
Moonspot.	Turkish General.
Gafal.	

THE LITTLE BEGINNERS' PLATE—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Doorbia.	Pherozeshah.
Reminder.	Hindoostan.
Lawrence.	Simla.
Tezab.	Signal Watch.
Favil Beg.	Mahboob.
Grey Ghost.	Sadel Beg.
Tide.	Yunis Beg.
Farhan Beg.	Hamidi Bavan.
Chairman.	Tooman.
Snuff.	Canterbury.
Pretender.	

THE MEDIUM PLATE—Distance 1 mile.

Yvett.	Lasata.
Mil.	Angton.
Sugar Loaf.	Beckmesser.
Perargonium.	Monobel.
St. Gilger.	Bachelor's Knot.
Mayfly.	Valerius.
Miss Santoi.	Absentee.
Metal Boy.	

HOPEFUL PLATE.—Distance 1 mile:

Wireless.	Metford.
Highflyer.	Afzurjung.
Hazoor.	Zubeir.
Assistant.	Good Success.
Straightshot.	Tenebreuse.
Cable.	English Mail.
Gowahajmer.	Lord Durham.
Yanasib.	Moosahar Bay.
France.	Rut.
Golden Ducat.	Monif.
Berar.	Fathibeg.
Kokab.	Bustan.

THE CLUB PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Pretty Good Sort.	Pewter.
Silverbolt.	Bachelor's Knot.
by Footbolt.	Shrewtamer.
Deputy.	Absentee.
Best Luck.	Yip.

THE MONSOON PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

North.	Criton.
Balley.	Lithozian.
Sand.	Macann
Malmsey.	Franconi.
Sugar Loaf.	Lord Merv.
Socialist.	Serpent.
Meddling.	Ruby Tin.
Metry spinner.	

The following portraits, acquired by the trustees of the National Art Gallery, have recently been placed on exhibition:—Sir Theodore Turquet de Mayerne, M. D. 1573-1655. Physician to Henry IV., James I., Charles I., and Charles II. Writer on medicine and painter's materials; Experimental chemist. Painted about 1630 in the studio of Rubens.—Thomas Hearne, F. S. A. 1744-1817. Water-colour painter and topographical draughtsman. Pastel by Henry Munro.—Sir Henry Rich, Earl of Holland K. G. 1590-1649. Courtier and intriguer, Painting after Van Dyck.—Samuel Butler. 1835-1902. Satirist and critic. Author of "Erewhon." Painted in 1896 by Charles Gogin. Presented by Mr. H. Festing Jones.

NURSING MOTHER, if you find your Milk either a beanty or poor we strongly recommend you to take ANGEL'S GALACTOGOGUE, a most reliable preparation that produces a plentiful healthy and natural flow of Milk. It enriches the blood and converts the watery non-feeding fluid into a rich nutritious diet. To be had at MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

AHMEDABAD.

DEATH.

MURISON—August 10, at Ahmedabad, Cecil William, the only son of Major and Mrs. C. C. Murison, aged 23 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BRETT—July 29, at Calcutta, to Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Brett, a son.

CLAY—July 24, at Naini Tal, the wife of J. M. Clay, I. C. S., of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p. m.
Harwood League Football Match : R. G. A. vs. R. A. T. A.
"At Home" to meet the Pir Saheb, Anjuman-i-Islam Hall, 9-30 p.m.
Meeting of the Medical Union, 7-45 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 ; 10 to 11.

Maxim :—Industry promotes wealth.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

The P. and O. Co.'s. s. s. "Salsette," with the outward mails of the 2nd instant, left Aden at 6 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 6 a. m., on Friday next.

DEPARTURES.

The P. & O. Coy's mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday the 17th inst. at 2-39 p. m.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	7-15	13-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-5	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-45	7-30
Poona Express	19-30	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-55	21-30
Guzerat Mail	8-25	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	19-52

STRING BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, C. I. E., V. D., and Officers, the string band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

Twostep	Julie	Joyce
Valse	Decembre	Godin
Selection	Our Miss Gibbs	Caryll
Serenata		Braga
Gavotte	Wedding Bells	Rimmer
Dance	The Grasshoppers	Bocalossi
Selection	The Thistle	Myddleton
Patrol	Wee Macgreegor	Amers

LOST PROPERTY.—The following articles await claimants at the Head Police Office :—Dogs, parrot, white cloth, striped carpet, cooking utensils, blankets, sun topi, railway pass, umbrellas, G. C. notes, boxes of clothing, overcoat, labour cart buckles, piece of iron, and box of powder.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Lourenço Marques and other places in South Africa per extra s.s. "Gymeric" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. to-day.—Mails for Mauritius and Reunion via Tuticorin and Colombo per extra s.s. "Itria" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. to-morrow.

VURJEEVANDASS MADOWDASS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY AT SION.—During the month of July the total number of patients treated in this dispensary was 1,925 among them the number of new admissions was 608, being classified as stated below, Hindoos 421, Mussulmans 96, Parsee 1, Christians 62 and other class 28. The average daily attendance was 62.

REPORTED THEFT.—Laloobhai Bechardas, a coppersmith having his shop in Abdul Rehman Street, reports that a man named Manilal, whom he had engaged about ten days ago, was given the keys of the shop on Sunday morning and told to open the shop and clean it. At 9 a.m., the complainant went to the shop and found that his servant had disappeared. He then found his safe open and a gold neck ornament valued at Rs. 141 and currency notes and cash of Rs 494 were missing.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time ; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill :—

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	h m	ft. in.	h m	ft. in.
Aug.				
13	m 11 51	30 0	m 5 1	14 5
	11 53 a	28 3	5 54 a	16 9
14	0 31 a	30 3	m 5 48	14 5
			6 37 a	15 11
15	m 0 41	28 7	m 6 33	14 11
	1 10 a	30 0	7 19 a	15 7
16	m 1 27	28 6	m 7 17	15 10
	1 48 a	29 3	8 0 a	15 7
17	m 2 14	28 0	m 8 2	17 2
	2 26 a	28 2	8 41 a	16 0
18	m 3 4	27 2	m 8 49	18 8
	3 5 a	26 11	9 25 a	16 8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Aug. 13 (Tuesday)	Sunrise	6h 18m	Sunset	7h 8m
" 14 (Wednesday)	"	6h 19m	"	7h 7m
" 15 (Thursday)	"	6h 19m	"	7h 7m
" 16 (Friday)	"	6h 19m	"	7h 6m
" 17 (Saturday)	"	6h 20m	"	7h 6m
" 18 (Sunday)	"	6h 21m	"	7h 5m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, Aug. 13th, 1h. 27-6m. a. m. ; First Quarter. 19th. 10h. 26-6m. p. m. Full Moon, 28th, 1h. 23-9m. a.m. ; Last Quarter. Sept. 4th, 6h. 43-1m. p.m.

The United States battleship "Wyoming," in its trials attained a speed of 22·045 knots hour, this being a world's record for a battleship carrying 12-inch guns.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other." would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London. Established over 35 years

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

Improvement Trust Action.

BEFORE Mr. Justice Heaton, a suit of considerable importance to the Bombay public is proceeding. The Trustees of the Bombay Improvement Trust have filed a suit against Ismail Haji Cassum for alleged breach of the conditions of a license granted by them to him for the purpose of quarrying on Nowroji Hill, Chinch Bunder.

Mr. L. Robertson, with Mr. H. Campbell, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs, and the Hon. Mr. Jinah with Mr. Weldon, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiffs in their plaint, alleged that on the 22nd February 1910, they granted to the defendant, amongst other things, license to work certain stone quarries at Nowroji Hill, Chinch Bunder, and permitted him to enter certain adjoining land for the purpose. The indenture also provided for the filling of the land after quarrying and also for the filling up of certain adjoining lands of the plaintiff. The trustees prayed that the defendant might be ordered forthwith to deliver possession of the land, quarry and premises to them. They further prayed that the defendant might be ordered to pay six instalments amounting to Rs. 27,300 together with interest on each instalment at the rate of nine per cent. calculated from the date upon which the instalment became due. The trustees also prayed that the defendant might be restrained from trespassing on the land of the plaintiff beyond the area the defendant was permitted to quarry, and from getting stone belonging to the plaintiff below and beyond the area allotted to him. The trustees then claimed damages for certain acts of tort committed by the defendant.

By clause 5 of the license the defendants agreed to pay to the plaintiffs Rs. 1,91,000 by forty-two equal instalments ; the first payment was to be made on the 1st of March and then the other instalments were to follow. It was agreed by clause 8, that if any monthly instalment or any part remained unpaid within 30 days after it fell due or any of the conditions of the agreement were not performed or observed, the plaintiff had power to determine the license by giving notice in writing. The defendant deposited a sum of Rs. 10,000 towards the satisfaction of any moneys that might become due to the plaintiff. On the 1st of August, 1911, a month's instalment amounting to Rs. 4,550 became due and then by January, 1912, five further instalments were in arrears.

The plaintiff also complained that in spite of the protest of the officials of the Trust the defendant had encroached on their land to the extent of five feet below the plane mentioned in the license. The plaint further stated that the defendant had quarried far in excess of the value of the instalments paid by him. He had paid Rs. 77,353. He had not paid municipal taxes and rates amounting to Rs. 5,997, which had become due in respect of the quarry and had denied his liability to pay the same. The plaintiffs had, by a written notice, dated the 23rd of January 1912, sent by the Trust Engineer to the defendant determined the license and called upon him to deliver possession to their divisional officer which he had refused to do. The trustees claimed Rs. 27,300 as being due from the defendant.

The defendant, in his written statement, contended that the Trust had not informed him that the portion let to him had already been quarried and then filled with earth. Another portion of the area was not, he said, a quarry at all as was represented to him, but consisted of earth only. He was, therefore, put to a great deal of extra expense and loss in working the quarry. He added that on the 5th of May, 1911, he wrote a letter to the chairman of the Trust in a conciliatory spirit, and hoped that justice would be done to him. He also interviewed the Chairman in June, 1911, with the result that the Chairman and the Engineer personally visited the quarry and inspected the area. The report made by these officers had not been disclosed to him, but he would rely on that report as he had reason to believe that the Chairman and the Engineer were satisfied with the truth of his allegations. This was apparent from a letter written by the Secretary of the Trust on the 1st August, 1911. The defendant saw the Chairman again on the 21st of August and 2nd of September 1911. He asked the Chairman to allow him an additional area of 1,074 square yards. In the belief that this concession had been granted to him, he sent the Trust a cheque for Rs. 9,100. He had reason to believe that the Trustees had sanctioned this additional land by resolution. This resolution had been since suppressed. The defendant further denied his liability to pay the Municipal taxes and rates. He submitted that in the circumstances mentioned the original agreement contained in the license was varied and he should not be called upon to pay the moneys alleged to be due until the additional area asked for by him was delivered to him. The defendant in conclusion put in a counter claim against the plaintiffs for the return of Rs. 10,000 deposited on the ground that the amounts already paid by him to the Trust were more than sufficient to compensate them for the work done. The Counsel for the plaintiff then opened his case.

The hearing is proceeding.

HARBOURING A PROCLAIMED OFFENDER

Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Rao disposed of an appeal filed by Tatya Shettigowda a watandar patel, who was convicted by the first class magistrate, Belgaum, of harbouring a proclaimed offender and sentenced him to eight months' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. L. Robertson with Mr. Nilkant Atmaram appeared for the petitioner, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The story of the prosecution was, that one Mallaya Khot, who was undergoing imprisonment in the Dharwar jail, was brought to Belgaum to be tried on a charge of grievous hurt. He escaped from the Belgaum prison on the 13th of November, 1909. It is alleged that he took refuge at Akivat. A proclamation was issued for his arrest and a reward of Rs. 100 offered. Mallaya surrendered himself to the police in April, 1911. The evidence against Tatya was to the effect that one Nabi Sanadi had seen him sitting with Mallaya, and smoking a pipe in a hut belonging to Himatsing. It was also alleged that Tatya arranged for an interview between the proclaimed offender and a policeman named Bhimrao.

Mr. Justice Batchelor, in delivering judgment, observed that the hut in which the petitioner was seen with the proclaimed offender belonged to one Himatsing. There was no evidence to show that the petitioner was entertaining him. That being so the court could not hold that from the facts found the petitioner could be said to have harboured the fugitive. Under section 216 (b) Indian Penal Code, harbouring included the supplying the fugitive with shelter, food, drink, money, clothes, arms and ammunition or other means of evading apprehension. There was no such evidence against the petitioner. The house in which he was seen with the fugitive belonged to Himatsing and his object in arranging an interview between the fugitive and the policeman was perhaps to induce to the fugitive to surrender.

His lordship accordingly set aside the conviction and sentence and ordered the accused to be set at liberty.

AN EXAGGERATED CLAIM.

Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Rao, disposed of an appeal in which Mahijibhai Narottamdas sought to recover possession of a field from Kailaspuri Umedpuri and two others.

Mr. L. A. Shah appeared for the appellants, and Mr. D. A. Khare and Mr Ratanlal appeared for the respondent.

The plaintiff alleged that he purchased the field from one Jesangapuri Umedpuri in November 1906. The defendants had wrongfully obstructed him and his men, while looking in the field and had forcibly taken the standing crops.

The first defendant was the son and the second defendant the mother of the third defendant, a tenant. They stoutly denied the plaintiff's claim and stated that the vendor Jeshanpuri was a step brother, and had absolutely no interest in the field.

The Subordinate Judge of Umreth dismissed the suit.

The plaintiff appealed to the District Court.

The appellate court found that Jeshangpuri the vendor was the owner of half of the land in dispute, and held that the plaintiff had purchased half of the field under the sale deed. The suit, however, was not for partition between the members of the family. He accordingly awarded joint possession to the plaintiff and the first and second defendants. The decree of the lower court was amended accordingly.

Mr. Justice Batchelor, in delivering judgment, observed that the difficulty, with which they were confronted in the appeal, arose entirely from the laxity of the pleadings, in this case as in other cases, which prevailed in the moffusil courts, the result being that the lower court had given the pleader for the appellants ground for arguing that the case which had been held proved by the lower court was not the case which either party had laid before the courts for trial. His lordship held that both parties had put in an exaggerated claim by pleading exclusive possession. The evidence showed that the plaintiff was entitled to be treated as a copartner and to be put in joint possession with the defendants. He passed a decree accordingly.

THE POLICE COURTS.

ARREST OF GAMBLERS.

INFORMANT RECEIVES BIG REWARD.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunnilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Morris, C. I. D., charged Valji Tribhovan, Ala Jusab and fifteen others with gambling in a common gaming house. The first two were also charged with keeping and managing respectively the house, rented by the first accused.

Mr. O. A. Harker, Deputy Commissioner of Police, C. I. D., assisted by Superintendent Sullivan, prosecuted. Mr. N. N. Saher, barrister, and Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, defended the accused.

The accused pleaded guilty.

Mr. Harker entered the witness-box, and said that on receiving certain information on the 7th instant, he proceeded to a four-storeyed house in Mint Road, on Saturday afternoon, accompanied by Superintendent Sullivan, Inspector Morris and other officers and men of the C. I. D. They all went to the top floor. The seventeen accused were seen gambling. They were seated in a circle on the ground in a room on the left side. Inspector Jeffreys at the instance of Mr Harker, took possession of the things, to wit dice, cards, counters, packets of candles and cash and currency notes, which were lying on the ground. The money amounted to Rs. 509. The second accused had a slate in his hand and was writing figures on it. Rs. 149 were lying near him on the ground. On searching the persons of the accused, the police found Rs. 649. The house was rented in the name of the first accused.

Mr. Kapadia pleaded that it was not an old gambling house and it was started as a re-creation club in view of the Hindu holy month, Shravan, which was to commence from Tuesday. He asked his worship to take a lenient view of the case and pass a light sentence.

Mr. Saher remarked that it was admitted by the prosecution that the house was rented only two days ago, and therefore it was apparent that the accused intended to pass their holidays pleasantly.

The magistrate remarked it was a strange way of passing the time. He could not accept that plea, because the Hindu holidays did not commence until Tuesday, and how did the Parsis and Mahomedans get there ? It was a cosmopolitan gambling house.

Mr. Saher submitted that these were Parsi holidays too. This sort of recreation brought different communities together.

The Magistrate: A very nice recreation, indeed ? But don't say, when the occasion arises, that the Parsis are quite separate from the Hindus.

For the fifteenth accused, Karim, a Mahomedan merchant, Mr. Saher pleaded that he had only come to Bombay from Surat to make certain purchases. He was, in the meantime, tempted to go to the gambling house.

Mr. Harker pointed out that the accused were all confirmed gamblers and recently they had rented the particular house, because they had been driven away from other parts of the city. He pressed for a heavy and exemplary punishment. He particularly drew the court's attention to the first, second, eleventh and twelfth accussed. The two latter were Sorab Shapoor and Pestonji Edulji. They admitted having been fined before for gambling.

The first accused said that he had not been fined before. He had recently come from his native country and having no place to live in had rented this house. Mr. Harker observed that he was on the scene a little early or he would have secured five other prominent members of the gang.

The Magistrate sentenced the first and the second accused to a month's rigorous imprisonment each, and the eleventh and the twelfth were fined Rs. 125 each, with the option of a week's rigorous imprisonment. The rest of the accused were fined Rs. 100 each with the alternative of one week's rigorous imprisonment. The instruments of gaming found on the floor were ordered to be destroyed, and the money (Rs. 500) found on the ground was ordered to be confiscated.

The money found on the person of the accused was ordered to be returned to the respective owners.

On the application of Mr. Harker, the Magistrate further ordered that Rs. 500 confiscated be forwarded to the Commissioner of Police to be given to the informer as a reward.

DISHONEST TRAMWAY CONDUCTOR.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Deputy Inspector Melville charged Mahadev Savlak, a conductor, employed by the Bombay Tramway Company, with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 19.

It appeared that the accused collected this amount from the passengers on the 8th of July last. When he tendered the money in the evening, it was found to be Rs. 10 short He was asked to bring the money when he disappeared.

The accused pleaded guilty.

The tramway authorities informed his worship that they did not press the charge as hitherto the accused's record had been a very good one, and as they could recover the amount of the defalcation from the wages due to him.

His worship sentenced the accused to a day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50.

TRAMWAY CASE.

Rao Bahadhur C. H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case yesterday, in which Inspector Spiers charged Gulam Mahomed Yar Mahomed, a tram-car driver with rash and negligent driving.

The complaint was that on August 4 Bomonji J. Wadia was crossing the tram line near Dhobi Talao, and a car driven by the accused knocked him down.

The Magistrate, giving his decision, remarked that though there was negligence on the part of the accused, it was not certain if the complainant was absent minded. The accused was discharged.

In another case before the same Magistrate, Inspector Spiers charged Kakar Gujar, a tram-car driver with rash and negligent driving.

The complaint was that Mr. Sorab Kapadia, pleader, was driving along Girgaum Road on August 8, and the carriage was stopped near the Parsi Fire temple owing to heavy traffic. A motor-car was proceeding in the same direction. The carriage stood partly on the tram lines. The accused drove his car which was standing still behind it. Mr. Kapadia told him to stop, but the accused continued driving, saying the road between the lines belonged to the Company. A collision was the result and Mr. Kapadia had to jump-out.

The Magistrate remarked that the idea in the head of the tram-car drivers that the track belonged to the Company, and therefore they could drive in any way they like, must be knocked out as soon as possible. The accused was convicted and sentenced to twenty-one days' rigorous imprisonment.

ROBBING SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Inspector Chapman, yesterday, charged Ranchod Hurgovind, a Hindu, with stealing a gold necklace valued at Rs. 35, from the person of a school girl named Motibai.

When the girls of the Goculdas Tepal School were playing in Hornby Road outside the school building the accused induced her to part with the ornament, by telling her he would give her some maps, slates and the other articles. While he was attempting the same trick with two other girls, he was caught by the police.

Being an old offender he was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. Two months out of the period to be spent in solitary confinement. He was further ordered to report his place of residence to the police for three years after his release from jail.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Strip of the Excise Department charged one Nabi Bux Gulam Mahomed with selling cocaine without a license.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said he did not even know what cocaine was.

The accused subsequently admitted having been fined before for illegal possession of cocaine. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

Eight other persons, Hindus and Mahomedans, were charged with possessing small quantities of cocaine, one of the accused was a deaf-mute and his worship fined him Rs. 10. Two were fined Rs. 25 each, three were fined Rs. 30 each, and two were fined Rs. 60 each.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURT.

AT Dadar, before a bench of Honorary Magistrates, consisting of Mr. B. N. Motiwalla and Mr. A. F. Sells, Inspector S. C. Bhaya of the Bombay Municipality, charged Ganpat Sakharam, sub-contractor of the Bombay Municipality, with allowing two emaciated and unfit bullocks to be used for Municipal carts.

The accused was convicted and as there were previous convictions against him, he was fined Rs. 50. The driver of the cart was fined Rs. 15.

THE ALEMBIC WORKS.

University Inspection Committee's Visit.

The University Inspection Committee which consists of the following members:—Dr. Mackichan, Dr. Harold Mann, Father Sierp, Major Hutchinson and Mr. Bhabha came down to Baroda on Friday evening to visit the Baroda College on their return from Ahmedabad. Prof. T. K. Gajjar, the Consulting Director of the Alembic Chemical Works Co., Ltd., which is under the patronage of H. H. the Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwar, requested the Committee to pay a visit to the Alembic Chemical Works. The Committee were kind enough to accept the invitation and they came to the Factory at about 3-15 p. m. on Saturday, when they were received by Prof. Gajjar and Mr. B. D. Amin, the General Manager, along with Prof. A. M. Masani, Minister of Education and Dr. C. A. L. Mayer, Chief Medical officer, Baroda State. The members of the Committee were first taken to the Library and Fermentation Laboratory where experiments on Yeast culture were being carried on. The members were shown under the microscope the culture of pure yeast and they were highly satisfied with the sample of yeast shown and the scientific manner in which the work of fermentation was being controlled. As yet the distillers do not know that fermentation was the soul of the alcohol industry and the Committee expressed their satisfaction at seeing that this problem was being solved by the Alembic Company. The Library also forms a good collection of books on Alcohol manufacture, Pharmacy and Statistics.

From the Fermentation room they were taken to the Chemical Laboratory where the members were shown how Mahuda analysis was being carried on to estimate the percentage of sugar which can be converted into Alcohol. They were also shown how the yield of Alcohol on a large scale was being controlled by Laboratory experiments. The fermented juice was being distilled in the Laboratory to find out the percentage of Alcohol so that it can be checked whether all the sugar was being converted into Alcohol and whether any sugar was being wasted.

They were also shown the Revenue still by which the percentage of Alcohol in Tinctures and other Spirituous products was being estimated. They took keen interest in all these experiments and they were simply charmed at seeing that the work of Laboratory attached to a Commercial Concern was done so systematically and that about a dozen graduates in science were given a scope to acquire knowledge of Technological Chemistry.

From the Chemical Laboratory they were led to the Gold Chloride room where Gold Chloride was prepared from gold on a commercial scale for photographic purposes. They were also shown how the glass tubes were being sealed by a specially trained man for the purpose.

From this room they were led to the packing room and they were shown a still where perfumes and essential oils were being distilled. Some of the members showed keen interest and put several questions which were satisfactorily answered by the Technical members of the staff.

After seeing the still they came to the Pharmacy Hall where Mechanical appliances for different Pharmaceutical purposes are set up. All of them were shown in working order, e. g. the Tablet Machine, the Vacuum Still, the Vacuum Chamber and Emulsifier. They passed much time in this Pharmacy Hall which is specially built for the purpose.

Then they passed to the main portion of the Factory, the Distillery. All the members were highly impressed with the working of the French Still which is specially ordered out by the Company and which was set working by Prof. Gajjar who has trained many graduates to work this complicated still. The different parts of the Machinery were explained to them by Prof. Gajjar, Mr. B. D. Amin and Mr. S. R. Talvalkar, the Technical Manager. The most striking feature of this Distillery is that the pure yeast is prepared in the Factory which possesses the most recent apparatus for yeast culture. Dr. Mann and Dr. Mackichan showed their deep interest and tried to understand how Rectified Spirit was purified and separated from other products, such as Aldehyde and Acetic acid. They were fully satisfied with the explanations and they congratulated Prof. Gajjar and his Assistants on the able, efficient and systematic manner in which the whole concern was being worked.

Dr. Mann examined the Rectified spirit prepared by the Company and he expressed his entire satisfaction when he saw that the Company has successfully grappled the problem of entirely removing the smell of the Mahudas. This was a standing problem in the whole of India and this is solved by the Alembic Chemical Works. Dr. Mann particularly remarked that the Distillery was conspicuously clean and he did not feel the stench of the Mahudas or any other bad smell, although such a large quantity of about 800 maunds of Mahudas was being daily used.

Lastly they were shown the State Office and Depot where Alcohol was being tested by the Excise Officer in charge for assessing the duty.

They were then invited to tea and showed plans of the improved maceration Tanks and Patent Still which were invented by Prof. Gajjar to suit the requirements. All of them partook of tea and then retired to Kalabhuvan accompanied by Prof. Gajjar.

They were told that this is the only Distillery in India where such machinery is being worked and where Alcohol being manufactured on such a large scale. They were also shown the Flavoured Liquors prepared by the Company.

One apt remark which Dr. Mackichan made was that such large Chemical Works with many varied and elaborate operations were efficiently conducted by young native graduates without any initiative or guidance from the European experts.

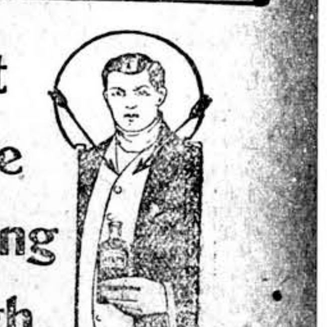
RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Metre Gauge System.

Approximate Return of traffic for week ended 27th July on 1,827·84 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week	Rs. 2,00,000	Rs. 3,00,000	Rs. 7,000	Rs. 5,07,000
Or per mile of Railway	109	164	4	277
For previous 2 weeks of half year	6,22,000	10,28,000	20,000	16,70,000
Total for 3 weeks	8,22,000	13,28,000	27,000	21,77,000
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,78,755	2,52,251	5,817	4,36,823
Per mile of Ry.	98	138	3	239
Total to corresponding date	8,58,478	9,38,245	22,437	18,19,163

Increase for the week .... Rs. 70 177
Do. to date .... Rs. 3,57,837


That Little Hacking Cough

Hard coughs are bad enough, to be sure. But it's often the little, hacking, tickling, persistent cough that means the most, especially when there is a history of weak lungs in the family. What should be done? Ask your doctor. He knows. Ask him about the formula on the label of every bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Ask him if this medicine has his full approval for throat and lung troubles. Then do as he says.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

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To be rubbed well into the roots of the hair daily.
KAMINIA PERFUMERY Co BOMBAY

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There are many spurious preparations offered to ignorant buyers. Beware of imitations which are always injurious and always see that Kaviraj N. N. Sen's facsimile is on the top-label without which none are genuine.

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For particulars, catalogues, &c., apply to COUTTS and Co., Shipping Agents, "Dept. 823." P. O. Box 249, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Hedwig Menzell, 2,411 tons, Captain E. Jamssen will sail to-day for Rotterdam with a general cargo.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser, 2,284 tons, Captain H. G. Fishenden, will sail to-day for Marmugoa with ballast.

The steamer Ocean, 2,459 tons, Captain T. L. Christiansen, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

The steamer Gymeric, 2,598 tons, Captain F. J. Cassack, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The Hansa Line steamer Rabenfels, 2,892 tons, Captain Steinert, will sail to-day for Calcutta with the same bottom cargo.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Friday, the 9th August, 1912, should be regarded as a Half Weather Working Day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Saturday the 10th August, 1912 should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Aug. 12.

Baron Polworth	3137	Cameron	
Beekbergen	2447	Hond	T M & Co
Gymeric	2598	Cassack	
Helios	860	Knudsen	F F C & Co
Kassra	505	King	M M & Co
Lingfield	2614	Hunt	R A Willis
Ocean	2450	Christiansen	The Bo Co
Putiala	1922	Whytehead	M M & Co
Queen Maud	2775	Currie	T Morrison & Co
Rabenfels	2892	Steinert	W & A G & Co
Saifi	565	Morin	Arab S N Co
Shah Jehan	2635	McBean	Shah S N Co
Dedanha	4785	Hickey...Shanghai ...28-8	P & O Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Aug. 12.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Markgraf	2355	Tantren	Durban	17-8	A S & Co
B Clan Fraser	2285	Fishenden	Marmugoa	14-8	J F & Co
C&B Toronto	3949	Pickering	K'chi	15-8	J Finlay & Co
F Pasha	3839	Elliott			T M & Co
G Faris	737	Thomson	Basreh	14-8	The Arab S Li
K Gasler	2143	Schluten	Hamburg		Volkart Bros
L Bahadur	829	Ahmed			Bo S N Co
N Muristan	1736	Pritchard	Middlesbro	8-8	M M & Co
O Khosrou	2410	Hannah	Jeddah	16-8	Bo & P S N Co
P Braunfels	3558	Ottman	Karachi	17-8	W & A G & Co
Q Budrie	163	Fisher	Busreh		Arabs Steamers Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Hedwig Menzell	2412	Jansen	Dunkirk	13-8	T M & Co
2 Elysia	3994	Coverly			W & A G & Co
3 Milton	2024	Williams	Naples		W & A G & Co
4 Macagon	3280	Fry			M M & Co
6 Sardegna	3229	Murgio	Genoa		R Line
7 Culna	3963	Farquharson	Antwerp	14-8	M M & Co
10 & 11 India	4198	Gordon	Shanghai	14-8	P & O Co
12&13 Himalaya	3700	Evans			P & O Co
14 Lhassa	750	Manley			M M & Co
15 Locksley Hall	2310	Crawford	Marseilles		K Nixon & Co
16 Kola	570	Elton			M M & Co

H W P D

Saraswati	443	Ebrahim			Bo S N Co

M W D D

Polcevera	1345	Amezaga	Genoa	20-8	R Line

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
11	Gymeric	Cassack	Calcutta, July 25

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Ocean	Christiansen	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Clan Fraser, Fishinden for Marmugoa.
" Hedwig Menzell, Jansen for Rotterdam.
" Rabenfels, Steinert for Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Kola for Persian Gulf.
" Milton for Liverpool, &c.
" Helios for Bangkok.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Societa' Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi Co's s s Ischia from Hongkong left for Singapore, Penang and Bombay on the 12th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd s s Habsburg, from Trieste left Aden on the 11th instant and is due here on the 16th instant noon. The same Coy's s s "Trieste," from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the 10th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—AUG. 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—128 bales twist and 6 cases helmets, P A Kulkarni; 100 bales wool, T Tejpal; 196 bales wool, M Ramjidas; 33 bales wool and cotton waste, B Jumnadas; 15 cwts fennelseed and 104 cwts linseed, A Pitamber.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Elysia s—187 bales yarn, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Himalaya s—5,257 cwts cottonseed, and 3,600 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co; 130 cwts cattlehorns, G Suchedina; 130 cattle horns, J M Rahimtoola 4,540 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 475 cwts dry-ginger, A M Rahimtoola; 33 cwts turmeric, E Sultanally; 625 cwts dry ginger, V Hurridas; 70 casks skins, Nizamoodin and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Gasler s—4,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.
Culna s—4,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.
Himalaya s—250 tons manganeseore, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Braunfels s—300 cwts horns, Hollinghurst and Co; 350 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 7 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 148 cwts dairy products, A E Kohlen; 23 bales hides, Nizamudin and Co; 977 bales cottonfly, 60 bales sawri cotton, Solomon Bros; 55 bales cottonfly, T Kakalbhai.
Gasler s—1,000 cwts myrabollams, Walter Pavri and Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Elysia s—9 bales skins, H M Halim.

FOR NAPLES.

Sardegna s—4,340 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.
Milton s—28,126 cwts wheat, C Boggiano and Co; 24,000 cwts wheat, K Devchand and Co; 20,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts castorseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Polcevera s—4000 cwts linseed. Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Polcevera s—2,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia s—1,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR MESSINA.

Sardegna s—4,340 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.
Polcevera s—3,000 cwts wheat L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR CATANIA.

Sardegna s—4,340 cwts wheat L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

India s—75 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 300 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 275 bales twist, The M B Kaisha; 100 bales twist, C; Ebrahim and Co; 200 bales twist, M M Essabhoy; 5 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 38 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co; 10 cwt dry fruit, S Dossabhoy and Co; 19 cwts dryfruit and 3 cwts genda horns S Nazir.

FOR SHANGHAI.

India s—150 bales twist Framji Sons and Co; 200 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co; 5 chests opium, Tata Sons and Co; 20 chests opium M Gajanand, 20 chest opium E D Sassoon and Co; 5 chests opium Tata Sons and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

India s—2 3-4 cwts ivory J Tatia.

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BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

GRAND	Price. Rs.	a.	p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6	0	2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5	12	2	do.
Chester 125 deg.	4	12	2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	4	8	2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4	8	2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4	6	2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4	0	0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4	0	0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4	0	0	do.
do. Brand 125° (in bulk)	3	6	0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

BOMBAY GAZETTE

CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE Literary Supplement of the *Bombay Gazette*, for publication in November, will be one of more than usual attractiveness and contain STORIES BY THE BEST WRITERS OF THE DAY.

In addition it will have numerous pages of SKETCHES BY WELL-KNOWN ARTISTS and in every way surpass its predecessors.

Advertisement space will be limited and it is therefore desirable that application should be made early to the

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"Bombay Gazette" Office, Fort.

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If you have a
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NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

BLUTHNER PIANOS.

THE CHOICE of a PIANO is somewhat difficult of solution in these days as one has so many makes offered in India all of which are "the best" from the manufacturers or the retailers point of view. To the uninitiated we would offer the advice that they cannot do better than follow the example given by the authorities of the Leipzic Conservatorium of Music who have given the matter of the choice of pianos most careful and thorough consideration from all points, with the result that at this celebrated institution of which Mendelssohn was the first Director, only Bluthner Pianos are purchased and nearly ONE HUNDRED GRANDS are in constant use.

Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., who are the Sole Agents for these superb instruments offer special facilities for the acquisition of these pianos. They are prepared to take the Pianofortes of other makers, irrespective of age or condition, at their full value, in part payment for Bluthner Pianos either for cash or payment by instalments if that is more convenient.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.
PIANO and MUSIC DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY and POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 13th August, 1912.

SHORT CUTS TO INDIA.

A RECENT telegram informed us that the Governor-General of Baghdad had cut the first sod of the railway which is to run northwards from the old city of the Khalifs to Mosul, and thence across the Mesopotamian plain until it joins the trans-Taurus section which the German engineers are working upon. With these active operations in progress on three sections of the line—the piercing of the Tourus range having been commenced some months ago—it seems probable that in three years' time, passengers will be travelling across this classic region behind the locomotive instead of by methods of transit which have survived from the era of Moses. The section from Baghdad to Basra and thence to the Gulf littoral is still the subject of diplomatic negotiations between Great Britain and Turkey, for reasons which were explained in the Parliamentary debate on foreign policy last month. Present probabilities point to a terminus at Basra because England is unwilling to surrender her rights, over Koweit, and recent explorations of the upper reaches of the Gulf have failed to reveal an alternative port. But even so it will be possible for passengers to travel from Bombay to the Tigris by the B. I. S. N. Co.'s boats and to shorten their journey homewards by several days as contrasted with the present all-sea route, unless the P. and O. and other liners add a few knots per hour to their speed rates to meet the new conditions. There are already indications that this will be done, with the result that the mails and merchandise will not desert their present channels of transit, so that the advantages of the first short cut to the East may not effect many alterations in the existing arrangements. The Germans, however, are accelerating the completion of their line with the object of attracting traffic to it before the rival railway from the Caspian to Karachi is built, and as soon as Kanikin is reached, the Russians will be called upon to fulfil their pledge to link this frontier station with Teheran. The questions of revenue and cost are secondary considerations, as they are secured on the Turkish guarantees, and the proprietors will receive their dividends from the Constantinople Exchequer if the traffic fails to produce them.

The other link with the East which is still the subject of much anxious debate in Parliament and in current literature, was projected a few month ago as a rejoinder to German pretensions and has not yet emerged from the academic stage, though it has powerful influences behind it in the Councils of the three nations who are to be its sponsors. So far, the only executive action taken on our side has been the partial survey of the route from Karachi along the Mekran coast which, it is understood, will be continued next cold weather. This is probably the most dismal and unattractive section of the scheme and Lord Inchcape gave an accurate idea of it, when he declared in the recent debate in the Lords that "the British or Indian portion of the line would run through 920 miles of unpopulated, unfertile and waterless country, and that the traffic the line would create would be insufficient to fill a single truck in a fortnightly train." But there are many compensating advantages for this disappointing picture which have been limned by the advocates of the line, and when the Society—in which England is represented by a group of experts and capitalists—has concluded its deliberations regarding ways and means, we shall be in a better position to estimate the value of this short cut to the East and the effects it is likely to have on the political and strategic situation in mid-Asia. The spokesmen for the Government in both Houses during last month's debate pledged themselves to no definite action without the consultation and consent of Parliament, so that whatever decision is ultimately taken will be the verdict of the representatives of the nation, and this procedure will doubtless be followed by the Unionists when they succeed the administration whose sands are rapidly running out.

We do not propose to discuss the advantages or dangers of the scheme in this article, but wish to draw attention to a situation which has not been reviewed in any of the recent contributions, spoken or written, to the trans-Persian project. One of the principal objections stated against it by those who follow the lead of the *Times'* Military Correspondent is that it will act as an incentive to the revival of Russian ambitions in Afganistan which were extinguished by the agreement of five years ago. The Amir's territory is the last of the independent Central Asian Khanates, the rest having been gradually absorbed into the Russian map, and there was some probability of a similar fate overtaking it until British intervention at the end of the seventies readjusted the situation by converting it into a buffer state under the protection of the Government of India. These arrangements were accepted at St. Petersburg as a solution of the Anglo-Russian frontier question, though a few years afterwards war was only averted by the Amir's acquiescence in the Panjdeh spoliation, which brought the Russian boundaries to Kushk, not far from Herat, and but little more than three hundred miles from the Indian railhead overlooking the plains of Kandahar. Kushk was then connected and the trans-Caspian line at Merv and, remembering what was done during the Manchurian war, it is conceivable that a considerable Russian force could be massed on the Murghab river without the adventitious aid of the trans-Persian line, whose nearest point to the Afghan border would be Regau, a hundred and fifty miles from it. Again it is well known that the Russian contemplate the making of a line from Samarkand to Termez, a distance of a hundred and eighty miles, which would place them on the Amir's northern boundary and within striking distance of Kabul. The materials for this railway are stocked at Samarkand, and it could be laid in a few months along the post road connecting the two places, and would probably have come into existence, but for the agreement which excluded any fresh exploitations of the Amir's frontiers. It is apparent from these facts that the Russians are already well placed for any future developments that may occur in this area, and that the advent of the trans-Persian line will not add to the strategic advantages of their position, as it will be remote from the Afghan border and there is, moreover, to be a break of gauge when it reaches the British sphere south of Ispahan. These points have been overlooked in the discussions centring round a project whose ultimate fate must depend upon the verdict of Parliament, when the perfected scheme is presented for its consideration, and it is well to recall them as proofs that the strategic situation cannot be materially affected by the proposed railway. It is evident also that the Germans will have their short cut to the East in operation before the arrival of the Persian line, but there will still be a large gap between it and the Indian systems, whereas the later project offers the advantages of a continuous railway transit from Bombay to London, with the promise that it will occupy but seven days as contrasted with the fourteen occupied by the all-sea route to Marseilles.

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CHOLERA IN BOMBAY.

THE report submitted by the Executive Health Officer on the recent outbreak of cholera in Bombay will provide interesting reading for those who do not understand how these things happen. So far as any personal or official responsibility for the outbreak is concerned, Dr. Turner proves clearly that there is none, and we may accept his statement that the incidence of the epidemic and the distribution of water-supply bear absolutely no relation to one another. He combats the contentions that the virus has to be swallowed to be pathogenic and that personal contact has little to do with the spread of the disease. "It is impossible," he says, "to analyse the statements appended to this report without coming to the conclusion that the personal element has a great deal to do with the spread of cholera in India," and he then proceeds to declare his opinion that the spread of cholera is greatly due to the direct infection from person to person, detailing the sources of danger of inspection which are present during an epidemic. Water, of course, does play an important part in the spread of the disease, and this is what Dr. Turner says on this point: "When a wholesome supply of drinking water is provided, the ignorance and carelessness of the people in preventing the pollution of the domestic supply, the storing of water in dirty vessels and the constant use of well and tank water to which infection may be conveyed must be an important factor." With this fact in view, it will be easy to understand why cholera is really never absent from the city for more than a few months at a time. In the course of a long and exhaustive survey, Dr. Turner shows that from 1850 to 1912, the disease was only absent for three months, in 1897. We can now better understand the outbreak of last June. On the evening of the 10th of that month the Pir Sahib of Baghdad passed through the Moslem quarters of the city, and a large concourse of Sunnis gathered in the streets. Between 10-30 a.m. and 5 p m. on that date, we are told, there was no water in the service pipes; and, to quote further from the report, "bhisties were hastily engaged and asked to fill up the gurrahs which are placed on the verandahs of Mahomedan houses for public supply. Further large copper cauldrons were impressed into service; these were filled up with a kind of 'kutcha sherbet,' a mixture of Mauritius sugar and unboiled water. The water employed for this purpose, as also for the 'gurrahs,' was from places which the bhisti found handiest; well, Musjid reservoir and stored Municipal fountain water were promiscuously used. One can therefore imagine, with cholera infection in the locality, how easily this water could be infected and prove a common source of infection."

The question left to be answered is, "Can better conditions be hoped for if Indians of the poorer classes do not assist by a more reasonable observance of sanitary principles? The epidemic of June was confined almost entirely to Mahomedans, and the cause is, we think, fairly shown in the unusual conditions that prevailed during the Pir's tour of the city. But on the whole the disease affects all the poorer classes of Indians, and for this we have Dr. Turner's testimony that blame must be attributed to the habits of the people, the customs with regard to the dead, the modes of preparing and consumption of food, and the insanitary condition of their houses, the proximity of privies and bathing places to living rooms and the opportunity given to food and milk to become infected by personal contact and flies during an epidemic. . . ." It is inconceivable that these causes cannot be removed. It may be that in regard to some of them religious customs and, perhaps, prejudices come in the way; but we think an attempt should be made by the leaders and more enlightened members of the various communities to show their friends how intimately connected their methods and habits are with the cholera scourge, and though the work of educating may take long success should be achieved in the end.

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TOWN-PLANNING IN SALSETTE.

MR. TURNER'S very interesting lecture on the scheme for the development of Salsette, shows clearly the difficulties which beset the path of the Eastern town-planner. He has a much more complicated task than has his prototype at Home, who as a rule finds the land, with which he has to deal in the hands of large owners, or at all events, owners, who have substantial plots in their possession. But in India, and particularly in a well-cultivated area like Salsette, there are a multiplicity of owners, sometimes possessing plots of the tiniest dimensions, and further than that in many instances, it is ancestral land, to which they are attached with that closeness, which long use or custom creates for an Indian. However, if the development scheme in Salsette, which is so much needed for the health and comfort of workers in Bombay, it is necessary that many of these small plots must be re-arranged or absorbed into larger ones, as that the land may be laid out in a manner, which is suitable to a large building scheme. Mr. Turner is not of opinion that it will be necessary or desirable for Government to purchase all the land, which is needed, and parcel it out as the Improvement Trust has done, but it will be necessary in many instances to transfer the owner to another piece of land of somewhat smaller size; and to obtain the consent of the people, will be a task which will demand the utmost patience and consideration of the officers, who will have the Scheme in charge. It is not likely that consent will be obtained in all cases, and then, of course, compulsion will have to be employed, and it is clear that the framing and operation of the Town-Planning Act, will demand great thought and care, if a large amount of dissatisfaction among the small land-holders is to be avoided. At the same time, though discontent may be occasioned at the outset, we do not think it will be very long before the people will be convinced of the utility of the scheme to themselves, as well as to the new residents which it will bring amongst them, and then the yearly contributions, which are to be exacted from the frontagers towards development expenses, will be cheerfully produced.

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THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

IT is not easy to understand the advice tendered by the Master of Elibank to the Liberal leaders in the Midlothian Division. Quite apart from the point of view which would regard the seat as sacred to Liberalism because of Mr. Gladstone's long association therewith, there is another which the ex-Chief Whip himself emphasised when the Labourites sought to intimidate the Liberal party into abandoning Hanley and Crewe to their candidates, namely, that the Liberals would not consent to dictation from their Labour allies. It is possible that the Master of Elibank was afraid that, following the example of North-West Manchester, Midlothian would also be lost. Liberals will probably reply to this question by pointing to the immense majorities they gained at the three last elections, in each case of well over 3,000 votes. But the situation has changed materially since December 1910, and it is possible that the Master of Elibank—realizing how near a thing it was when Mr. Gladstone last contested the seat, how narrowly he himself defeated Colonel Dalrymple-Hamilton in 1900—fears the result of a Labour candidate coming in to split the vote. The advice, however, has been rejected for the Midlothian Liberal Executive, joined by the mining representatives, recommended the adoption of a Liberal candidate. The incident may not seem important; but it certainly goes to show how little is the confidence of the Liberal party in their position in the constituencies.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette" with the outward mails of the 2nd instant, left Aden at 6 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Friday next.

AMONG those present at the departure of General Sir E. Barrow on Saturday was Capt. Lumsden, R.N., C.V.O., A.D.C., Director of Royal Indian Marine, whose name was inadvertently omitted from our list.

THE London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, to commensurate its jubilee, has issued a handsomely printed and illustrated history of their venture and its remarkable growth and development.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 20th July, 1912, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1911 of 108,529 maunds and Rs. 84,944 in the earnings.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Forthcoming Army Manœuvres.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 25.

East Anglia is the terrain selected for the Army manœuvres this year, which will take place in September. The general idea is that as invading army has made good a landing on the coast in the vicinity of Harwich, and is moving on London. The troops engaged will amount to about 80,000, and will consist of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Divisions, and a Cavalry Division. The Yeomanry will be represented by a Brigade, and the Territorials will furnish a Brigade, and two Cyclist Brigades. The manœuvre area will include chiefly the fen country around Cambridge. As at present arranged the King will be present during the final stage, probably the last three days, of the operations, the latter part of the week September 1st to 21st. The opposing forces will be commanded by Lieutenant-General Sir Douglas Haig who will have the 1st and 2nd Divisions, and Lieutenant-General Sir James Grierson with the 3rd and 4th Divisions. The latter Division will be concentrated from Colchester, Gravesend, Chatham, Shorncliffe, Dover, Woolwich and Brighton at Aldershot for a month beforehand for Divisional training under its Commander, Major-General T. D'O. Snow. The Cavalry will be concentrated at Royston near Cambridge, early in September for its Divisional training before being divided between the opposing forces. The new Royal Flying Corps will provide a contingent for each force, and much useful knowledge should be acquired both as to the use, and the limitations of the new arm, and umpires will have yet one more field in which they can get themselves disliked and eke abused "sub rosa." Too little is known at present as to the vulnerability of the air scout to admit of definite rules based on practical experience being drawn up for the guidance of umpires, and there is certain to be a great divergence of opinion as to whether this or that reconnaissance has been effectively carried out. Was the "plane" within effective range, was it likely to have been hit, were friendly "places" available to side off the enemy and did they do it before the information was obtained!—Truly the proverbial policeman will not be in it with an umpire for infelicity of existence! The Cyclist Corps will be drawn from all parts of the country and will move to the concentration by road on their cycles, as much as four or five days' march in some cases. Amongst the corps selected are the 6th Suffolks, 6th Essex, 25th County of London, 5th East Yorkshire, 7th Devons, and 7th Welsh Regiment. The Yeomanry detailed are the Wiltshire, Dorset, and Hampshire, and the Territorial Artillery will also be represented by a Battery.

TERRITORIAL ARTILLERY.

Talking of Artillery no portion of the Territorial force has been the victim of so much pessimistic foreboding, and criticism as the Territorial Artillery, and their steady progress in efficiency must be encouraging to those who have throughout backed their possibilities, there is no longer any doubt that the personnel of the Territorial Batteries has improved out of all recognition. The drivers may not all be finished horsemen, or horsemasters, but they are along way better at their work than their opportunities would suggest, and they manage their teams as well as the Continental Reservist, who has been a year or two away from training, and better than the ordinary ran of conscript recruits after eight or nine months' training. Their shooting, too, has improved, and in about half the batteries is considerably better than the time, opportunity and ammunition for practice, and the guns at their disposal would lead us to expect. This postulates keenness and hard work on the part of all concerned, and should meet its reward in the provision of a better weapon, and increased facilities for practice. The difficulty of horsing the batteries will still remain, and go on increasing in proportion as the mechanically driven lorry supersedes the horse-drawn van and the type of horse suitable for guns becomes more and more rare. The boarding out scheme has now been in operation for some four years, and has failed to justify the hopes of those who evolved and originated it, under this scheme, it will be remembered, county associations purchase horses and lend them to local farmers and tradesmen on condition, that these horses are available for annual training in camp and for a few drills besides during the year. Theoretically the scheme is sound, though insufficient as regards numbers, fourteen horses per battery being inadequate for training practically. However, it has not been a success. Men who are suitable from a Commanding Officer's point of view, who naturally wants his horses well cared for, are as a rule provided with horses already, and have neither necessity nor inclination to add to their stable. Those who want horses are frequently not suitable, either from ignorance of horsemastership or avarice, working the horses out of fall proportion to the food and attention given to them with the result that when required by the battery the animals are not fit for the work. What would seem to be required is a revised scheme by which for the same money better results could be obtained. This could only be effected by transferring the ownership from the state to the individual, and obtaining the use of the animals for the required periods by the payment of a retaining fee, as it is not too much to assume that a man looks better after his own property than his neighbour's, and certainly when that neighbour is Government. It would also tap as a source of supply the suitable class who keep horses of their own, and who, as stated, at present shy off having boarders. If a retaining of something under a ten pound note were sufficient to attract, then not only would the horses be available in better condition, and much friction be avoided, but also the present grant would suffice to obtain 30 or 40 horses for training instead of the fourteen provided under the present system.

COMPANIES OR DOUBLE COMPANIES?

It is probable that after the manœuvres there will be adequate pronouncement on the much debated topic of companies or double companies, eight under captains as at present, or four under majors mounted, as in the Indian Army. Trial of the four company system has been and is being made at Aldershot, during this training season and the final tests will doubtless be made during the manœuvres. The comparative merits of the two systems have been a topic of discussion for the last forty odd years, commencing after the Franco-German war 70-71, and continuing at intervals ever since. The subject has been written threadbare, so I do not propose to go over the ground again to the weariness of your soldier readers—but I must say that it appears to me, that the discussion owes much of its vitality to the yearly recurring disgust of the company commander when he views his command paraded for training attenuated by the departure of the drafts for foreign service during the previous trooping season. It is hard, and more than hard, discouraging to have to start into instruct on modern lines with the proverbial two men and a boy with whom to illustrate the principles it is desired to inculcate, but it is a difficulty which might be overcome, without the introduction of a unit of command of which the superiority for the conditions of modern war over the present company is to the least doubtful, so doubtful, indeed, that continental writers frequently express envy of our small and flexible companies. Of course there is much magic in the mystic four, which is supposed to limit the number of subordinates through whom as a maximum, a superior can properly exercise command not more than four Brigades to the Division, and four Regiments to the Brigade therefore why not four companies to the Battalion. But equally also why! On the whole our smaller companies have stood the supreme test of all military organization—war—at least as well as the larger companies of foreign nations, and the difficulties of intercommunication have been found no worse than with the larger units. So once again why change, to what has about so many inherent defects as our present system of a different, and one is tempted to add a more serious nature? However, towards the end of the year, the views of the General Staff will doubtless be promulgated, reviewing the whole question in the light of the most recent experiments in peace manœuvres, and past experience of our own and others in war.

CORRESPONDENCE.

High Prices of Food-Stuffs.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the high prices of food-stuffs has become the subject for general discussion among the people I would like to draw the attention of the prominent citizens through the medium of your paper that they may consider this important question in the best interests of the public. As it is owing to changed circumstances all round as a consequence of the enormous cost of living in the city I would, however, venture to suggest to the prominent members of the public that they should, in consultation with wholesale vendors of food-stuffs and certain Municipal officials, form themselves into a Food Stuffs Committee to enquire into the causes of the high prices of different food-stuffs with a view to regulate them in such a way as to suit the purses of the people. If such a movement be started it will be gladly supported by the public.—Yours, etc.

ANANDRAO MANGESH.

RAILWAY NEWS.

FROM "INDIAN ENGINEERING."

THE Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company are, it is understood, providing the Achnera Vernacular Railway School station on the Cawnpore-Farakhabad section of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, for the children of their Indian employes who are stationed there.

It is believed that the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company are now granting a commission of 5 per cent. to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company for issuing tickets and collecting fares from passengers on the inward mail steamers who travel by the weekly Postal Express from Victoria Terminus, Bombay.

It is understood that in connection with the alteration of the alignment of a portion of the Nagpur branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway in order to place Amraoti station (the terminus of the small feeder) on the main line, the Railway Administration have abolished from the 1st instant, the tolls hitherto levied on traffic passing over the Badnera-Amraoti Section.

The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company have, it is understood, obtained permission to carry out a detailed survey of a proposed line of railway on the metre gauge from Renigunta to Madras, a distance of about 100 miles. Such a line would form a chord and give the Guntakul-Renigunta Section a direct access into Madras, being the base of a triangle.

Messrs. F. Krupp, the German Engineering firm, have, we learn, a further large order from the East Indian Railway Company for the supply of 1,200 pairs of steel carriage and wagon wheels and axles, with delivery f. o. b. in Antwerp, by instalments from September, 1912, to March 1913. The Continental manufacturer has apparently again been able to underquote British trade.

Mr. W. A. Cross, who has been acting as General Traffic Manager of the South Indian Railway, has, on the return of Mr. T. J. McCloughin, the permanent incumbent, been granted three months' privilege leave, combined with five months' furlough, to England. Mr. A. E. Bice, D. T. S., continues therefore to act as Second Deputy Traffic Manager at Trichinopoly, "vice" Mr. Cross.

Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Company, Bombay and Karachi, have, we learn, a trial order from the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company for the supply of one thousand of Siamese "Yang" Timber broad gauge sleepers, 9 feet by 10 inches by 5 inches, with delivery in Bombay Harbour. Siamese timber sleepers are also being experimented with on other Indian Railways.

It is understood that the old 41 1-4 lb. steel rails and fastenings on the Forbesganj Branch, E. B. S. R., important branch of the Eastern Bengal State Railway with a heavy traffic, are to be renewed with new 50 lb. steel flat-footed metre gauge rails, B. S. S. with new fishplates and fishbolts, and the interpolation of additional wooden sleepers, from Katihar Junction northwards to Purneah, a distance of about 20 miles.

Mr. W. E. Nevill, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, East Indian Railway, who has been employed for over ten years on this line and is at present at Home on leave expiring on the 1st November, 1912, has, we learn, been permitted to resign the East Indian Railway Company's service and accept the appointment of Locomotive Superintendent of the Uganda Railway, where his Indian experience should be of considerable value.

With reference to the notice of the Railway Board, inviting tenders for the supply and construction of the "bodies" for eighteen metre gauge bogie 3rd class carriages for the Eastern Bengal State Railway, we understand that the Chinese Labour Corporation, Calcutta, have secured the order in open competition with established firms of rolling stock builders.

Five bogie composite first and second class carriages, which are running on the Howrah-Debra Joint through service over the East Indian and Oudh and Rohilkhand Railways, are of the corridor type, and have been complained of as unsuitable. The two railway administrations concerned are, it is understood, now taking steps to alter the internal arrangements of these five carriages in order to convert them into ordinary coaches of the non-corridor type, and thereby satisfy the requirements and wishes of the general travelling public.

Messrs. Shaw, Wallace and Co., Agents, the Burma Oil Co., Ld., have, we learn, an order from the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company for the supply of 1,000 cwts. of extra special locomotive engine lubricating mineral oil, manufactured by the Burma Oil Company, with delivery at the Parel Stores depot, Bombay.

It is understood that during the first quarter ending 31 March, 1912, the following new locomotive engines and coaching and good vehicles were elected on the several Indian Railways and placed in running as additions namely:—

	Engines.	Coaching.	Goods.
5ft. 6in. gauge	22	102	1,370
Metre "	5	70	402
2ft. 6in. "	0	16*	53
2ft. 0in. "	1	1	16
	28	189	1,841

THE Council of the All-India Moslem League have unanimously elected the Right Hon. Mr. Syed Amir Ali, C. I. E., to preside over the next annual session of the League, to be held at Lucknow on the 30th and 31st December.

Mr. Murray's "Wisdom of the East" series is about to receive an addition in a new and complete translation of the Dhammapada under the title of "The Buddha's 'Way of Virtue.'" No popular version of this favourite handbook of devotion or meditation in Buddhist lands has hitherto been made from the original Pali text. The translation is the joint work of Mr. W. D. Wagiswara, a Buddhist Bhikkhu, and Mr. Kenneth Saunders.

AFFAIRS IN THE NEAR EAST.

TURKEY'S RELATIONS OVER THE BORDER.

Excitement over the Kachana Massacre.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE ALBANIANS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SOFIA, AUG. 11

The excitement over the Kachana massacre continues, the press threatening and clamouring for war.

There is war-like agitation in Southern Bulgaria, and meetings are being organised.

TURKEY AND MONTENEGRO.

CETTINJE, AUG. 12.

Fighting has been resumed between the Turks and Montenegrins on the frontier. The former have been reinforced.

ALBANIAN DEMANDS.

LONDON, AUG. 12.

The Albanians have presented thirteen demands to the Government, including the restoration of their arms, the construction of roads, educational reform, assistance to agriculture and the application of the revenues to local purposes. It is expected that the Government will accept these terms.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

Grave Estimates of Number of Killed and Injured.

PARIS, AUG. 11.

The Constantinople newspapers give the number of those killed in the earthquake disaster at one thousand, and that of the injured at from five to six thousand.

CONSTANTINOPLE, AUG. 12.

The latest estimate of the killed and injured places the number at twelve hundred throughout the whole area. The shock was also felt at Smyrna, but no damage was done.

Fifteen thousand people are homeless in the whole of the south-western part of the vilayet of Adrianople, which was the greatest sufferer from the earthquake. A thousand refugees have been admitted to the hospital in Constantinople.

Twenty mosques and other public buildings have been partially destroyed in the town of Adrianople.

MOROCCO.

Sudden Abdication of Mulai Hafid.

LONDON, AUG. 12.

Mulai Hafid has abdicated in favour of his brother, Mulai Yusuf. He will go to Vichy for his health and will probably make a pilgrimage to Mecca, before taking up his residence at Tangier.

ULSTER AND "CIVIL WAR."

Mr. Churchill's Indictment of Unionist Leaders.

LONDON, AUG. 12.

Mr. Churchill, in a long letter to the Liberals of Dundee, denounces Mr. Bonar Law and Sir Edward Carson for inciting the Ulstermen to civil war. He says they would be shocked and frightened if the melodramatic stuff exploded, and they found, not office, but a felon's cell or the place of execution. There is no need or excuse, says Mr. Churchill, for violence in a constitutionally governed country, and still less in the centre of a vast Empire, where the work of consolidation and reconciliation will be arrested by the doctrines of Mr. Bonar Law, which are the doctrines of Mr. Ben Tillett.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

M. Poincare's Visit to St. Petersburg.

LONDON, AUG. 12.

M. Poincare has been much feted in St. Petersburg. He has had long conversations with M. Sazonoff and M. Kokovtsoff.

M. Poincare had lunch with the Tsar yesterday, and afterwards inspected a camp of 60,000 troops at Krasnoeselo, where he will attend a grand review to-day.

The sole announcements bearing on the visit hitherto have been semi-official contradictions of reports that the opening of the Dardanelles, or the raising of a loan for the reconstruction of the Russian fleet, are being discussed.

ST. PETERSBURG, AUG. 12.

The Tsar, to-day, reviewed 60,000 troops at Krasnoeselo. M. Poincare was present and afterwards lunched in the Imperial tent.

MIDLOTHIAN ELECTION.

LONDON, AUG. 12.

The Master of Elibank has issued a statement that he hopes his Midlothian friends will unreservedly support Mr. Shaw, who is a brilliant young politician. He adds that he acted on private individual advice in sending his previous telegram, in the hope of effecting consolidation.

THE GROUSE SEASON.

LONDON, AUG. 12.

The grouse season has opened splendidly. There is a specially good season in the North. The King has joined the Duke of Devonshire's party at Bolton, Abbey.

McCORMICK CASE.

Committal of Mr. Arnold Quashed.

JUDGES DISAGREE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUG. 12.

Judgment was delivered to-day, by a Full Bench of the Rangoon Chief Court in the matter wherein Mr. Guy Rutledge, Government Advocate, recently appeared before the Court to show cause why the order of the committal to the Sessions Court, passed by the District Magistrate, Rangoon, in the defamation case of Mr. G. P. Andrew, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Mergui, versus Mr. C. Arnold, editor and part proprietor of the *Burma Critic*, should not be set aside as being illegal.

Five separate judgments were given.

Sir Charles Fox, Justices Hartnoll, Parley and Young all agreed that the committal order was illegal. The magistrate, they said, was bound to take all the evidence that might be produced by the prosecution, to allow witnesses for the prosecution to be cross-examined by the accused and to take all evidence as might be produced on behalf of the accused. The magistrate had not carried out these imperative provisions of law before committing the accused for trial to the Sessions. Section 347 of the Criminal Procedure Code had no applicability. The commitment was illegal and itwas quashed under Section 215, and the case wss sent back to the District Magistrate to continue the enquiry under Chapter 18 where he commenced, and to proceed with it according to the provisions of that Chapter.

Mr. Justice Robinson, in dissenting from the judgment of the majority, said that the District Magistrate had not reached the stage at which he should have acted under Section 347. His Honour did not think that the commital order could be quashed. The opinion of the majority of the Bench prevails.

MOTHER'S APPLICATION.

Mr. C. Hamlyn has filed in the Chief Court, Rangoon, an application on behalf of Fatima Beebe, mother of Ina, a minor under twelve years of age, praying that the order of discharge passed against Captain McCormick of Victoria Point who was prosecuted on charges of abduction and rape in the court of the District Magistrate, Mergui, may be set aside and a new trial ordered before another magistrate as the enquiry or trial before Mr. G. P. Andrew was illegal, and that a warrant be ordered for the arrest of the respondent and that he be committed to the Chief Court Sessions for trial on two charges of abduction and rape.

The Chief Judge directed that the application should be considered after the termination of the case against Mr. Channing Arnold, editor of the *Burma Critic*, and not before.

PROSPECTING IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUG. 12.

Recently, what is known as the Loi Maj Syndicate was formed on the report of the presence of concentrates of gold, platinum, iridium and other metals in the Hukong Valley in the Kachin country, the syndicate being formed for the purpose of investigation and testing the indications named. The chief initial difficulty in the way of investigation in the Hukong Valley has been the fact of the territory being unadministered, and the fear of trouble with the tribes has been one which naturally weighed with the local Government. But they have now seen their way to permit prospecting and have sanctioned a license in three claims in the valley of the Namzan stream on condition that the licensee will arm and maintain a guard of twelve ex-sepoys at his own expense.

A licensee, who will fulfil the condition, will leave Rangoon next month for Myitkyina and the Namsam to build, survey and stake out claims, test scientifically, and tabulate values for dredging, and to encourage the greatest possible number of the Kachins and the surrounding tribes to work for gold on the tribute system.

A DARJEELING CRIME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DARJEELING, AUG. 12.

Midway between Ghoom and Ghoom Cantonmentz on the Kalimpong Road is a petty distillery in the heart of the forest. This morning the lessee was found dead in the house while his three assistants were so hacked with kukris (daggers) that no hopes are entertained of their recovery. Up to the present no clue of the perpetrators of the crime or the motive has been obtained. The wounded men were brought to Darjeeling at 2-30 this afternoon.

SIR JOHN HEWETT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, AUG. 12.

The members of the Oudh ex-Royal family Association to-day presented a farewell address to Sir John Hewett. His Honour made a sympathetic reply and presented Durbar medals to Prince Soryya Qader and Prince Syder Mirza.

A METEORITE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUG. 12.

At about 10 last night, wires a correspondent to the *Civil and Military Gazette*, a wonderful meteorite passed over Peshwar whose altitude appeared to be only a thousand feet while its tail stretched over hundreds of yards of ground. It travelled from north-east to south-west. There was a brilliant line of light for ten seconds after the disappearance of the main body. The phenomenon resembled a comet in rapid motion.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 12.

The Government of India have sanctioned the transfer of the Headquarters of the Southern Brigade from Madras to Wellington.

COMMUNAL UNIVERSITIES.

Powers of Affiliation Refused.

ALIGARH AND BENARES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 12.

Sir Harcourt Butler has issued the following letters on the subject of the proposed Universities of Aligarh and Benares to the Hon. Raja Sir Mahammed Ali Mahammed Khan, Khan Bahadur of Mahamadbad, K.C.I.E., dated 9th August, 1912 :—

"Dear Raja Sahib,—I am in a position to communicate to you the decision of His Majesty's Secretary of State in regard to the proposed University of Aligarh. You will remember that the movement was started without any reference to Government. Not until May, 1911, did a Committee consisting of Nawab Maztaq Husain, Mr. Aftab Ahmed Khan, Dr. Ziauddin and yourself approached me informally. We had some discussion, and I said that before going any further the Government of India must obtain the sanction of the Secretary of State in regard to the principle of establishing a University. On the 21st July, 1911, I communicated to you the readiness of the Secretary of State to sanction the establishment of a University provided, first that your Committee could show that you had adequate funds in hand for the purpose and, secondly, that the constitution of the proposed University was acceptable in all details to the Government of India and himself. I added at the end of my letter that the Secretary of State had 'reserved full discretion in regard to every detail of any scheme, which may eventually be laid before him.' At that stage no details could be placed before the Secretary of State. The discussions which have taken place between us, were conducted on this clear understanding which I more than once repeated.

"As regards what I may call the external relations of the University, His Majesty's Secretary of State has decided after mature consideration that the proposed University should not have powers of affiliation, outside the locality in which it may be established.

"The hope of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was to convert Aligarh into a teaching and residential University and this hope has been repeatedly expressed since by leading Mahammadans and others connected which the college. In the preamble of the draft constitution prepared by the constitution committee, it is stated that from the beginning the object of the founder and the Muslim community was to raise such a college to the status of a Unversity. The practical objections on the educational grounds to affiliation are many. I need only instance the following :—

1. A University with branches all over India would lead to competition and probable conflict with the older territorial Universities.

2. Such a University would inevitably keep down the standard of Aligarh degrees, and would destroy the hope that the teaching University would become a genuine seat of learning at which examinations would be subordinate to teaching, and teachers would be free to develop the intelligence of their students and not merely exercise their memories.

3. The value of the residential system depends upon the tone or spirit, which pervades the college, and which handed on from one generation of students to another constitutes its tradition, and the traditions of Aligarh are quite local and peculiar depending largely on personal associations.

4. The University at Aligarh would be quite unable to control colleges situated in different parts of India. Experience is already demonstrating the inconvenient size of existing universities.

"Apart from these practical objections on the general principles of high educational policy, it is desirable that the University of Aligarh should be founded in harmony with the best modern opinion of the high road to educational efficiency, i. e., as a teaching and residential university.

"The decision of His Majesty's Secretary of State is final and must be accepted as such.

"The Secretary of State and the Government of India recognise that it may be a cause of disappointment to the community, but they trust that it will be in their best interests in the long run.

"As regards, what I may call the internal relations of the proposed University, considerable modification of the proposed constitution will be necessary. The Secretary of State has decided that the Viceroy should not be Chancellor ; that the University should elect its own Chancellor, and that the powers which it was proposed to vest in the Chancellor should be exercised by the Governor General in Council with one exception, namely, that the professors should be appointed without the previous approval of the Governor-General in Council. The distribution of powers between the various bodies of the University must be subject to future discussion. I only say at present that it is essential that all matters relating to curriculum, discipline, and examination should be in the hands of educational experts. This is the practice in the English Universities, on which the constitution of the proposed University of Aligarh has been based.

"It has been suggested that some seats upon the Council should be reserved for the representatives of the Senate. I suggest, with a view to expedition of business and the avoidance of misunderstanding, the constitution committee should consider the constitution *de novo* with reference to the main heads of discussion and not with reference to the drafts already prepared.

"It is desirable to obtain clear and complete statement of the points in which the conference agree, after which the Bill can be remodelled.

"His Majesty's Secretary of State still reserves his discretion as to the constitution in all details not specifically mentioned in this letter, and particularly in regard to the distribution of powers among the component bodies of the University.

"I am authorised to announce that should the specified sum of thirty lakhs be collected and invested, and a constitution be framed satisfactory to the Government of India and the Secretary of State, the Government of India will be prepared in view of their deep interest in the movement to make a liberal annual grant to the University, contingent in the case of grants to Universities in England on the satisfactory results of inspection and audit.

"In conclusion I must tell you that the Secretary of State has decided that the proposed University should in future be styled the University of Aligarh.—Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) HARCOURT BUTLER"

CASE OF BENARES.

To the Hon'ble Maharajah Sir Rameshwar Singh Bahadur of Durbhanga, K.C.I.G., dated the 9th August, 1912.

Dear Maharajah Sahib,

"The Secretary of State has decided that the proposed Universities of Aligarh and Benares should be called hereafter the University of Aligarh and of Benares, respectively, and that they should have no powers of affiliation outside the localities, in which they may be established.

As I informed the Committee at Delhi, this decision follows the decision in regard to the University of Aligarh, the reasons for it are being published in regard to the Aligarh University and apply *mutatis mutandis* to the Benares University. The decision is final and must be accepted as such. The Secretary of State and the Government of India recognise that it may be a cause of disappointment to the community, but they trust that it will be in their best interest in the long run. The Committee over which you preside has formulated no definite proposals, and it is, therefore, unnecessary for me to offer any further remarks at present.—Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) HARCOURT BUTLER."

PLANTING IN SOUTH INDIA.

Unfair Competition in Tea Trade.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUG. 12.

The conference of the United Planters' Association of Southern India, assembled at Mayo Hall to-day, Mr. C. L. Abbott (chairman) presiding. Twenty-one delegates from thirteen district associations were present, representing planting interests extending from South Travancore to North Mysore. After Mr. Fletcher Norton, the new secretary, had read the annual report, the chairman remarked in his opening address that the past year had been one of quiet progress. The principal products had done well, the price of coffee had been higher than for some years, while that of rubber though below its highest continued to be quite satisfactory to its growers as was witnessed by the extensions going on in South India and elsewhere. The market for tea continued firm, but they could not help noticing the unfair pushing of China tea in the United Kingdom by advertisements, animadverting on the deleterious qualities of the Indian and Ceylon product. Apparently the high price of the latter had led some traders to stock cheap China tea, and as their customers did not like it, they took up the line which American dealers had adopted in competing with Indian tea. The competition of the China article was not serious so far as only 14 million lbs. of China tea went into consumption in 1911, in the United Kingdom, against 257 millions of India and Ceylon, and 21 millions of Java tea. The question of renewing the tea cess would come up for discussion, and the Chairman said that the general feeling among planters appeared to be in favour of continuing to pay it.

He then dealt at length with labour difficulties, and the objection taken by a Ceylon Planting Association to this Association's recent circular in the vernacular, explaining in the cooly centres, that coolies can do just as well in the South India planting districts as they could by crossing the sea, and that there was regular and well paid work to be obtained close to their own villages. The Central Ceylon Association had instructed its own Commissioner to enquire into this matter. South Indian and Ceylon planters had no quarrel. What trouble there was had arisen from the fact that Ceylon planters, who had moved further east, wanted the same class of coolies they had been accustomed to in the island, and believed that a couple of districts in South India could afford an inexhaustible supply.

The Scientific Officer's report was then read by Mr. R. Anstead.

A CALCUTTA TRIAL.

Attention Called to Press Article.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 12.

At the High Court to-day, before Justices Holmwood and Imam, presiding over the Criminal Bench, the Advocate-General drew the attention of the court to a leading article, which appeared in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* of Saturday, commenting on the proceedings of a *sub judice* case, Emperor versus Rajendra Narain Singh. In this case the accused, a zemindar of Bhagalpur, was prosecuted under Section 110. After the hearing was over and before judgment was delivered, the Magistrates, Messrs. Lyall and Hammond, filed two affidavits rebutting certain accusations made against them. The *Patrika* said that those "affidavits had been withdrawn" because the magistrates were afraid of cross-examination.

Mr. Holmwood observed that he had nothing to do with the matter as Justices Carnduff and Imam had heard the original case.

Mr. Justice Imam said that he could not take up the matter now, but he wanted to go through the article in the *Patrika*.

The Advocate-General. I am not making any application now. I am only drawing your lordship's attention to the article.

Mr. Justice Imam then delivered judgment in Rajendra Narain Singh's case.

There was a difference of opinion between Justices Carnduff and Imam, and the case will be heard again by a third judge.

DAMAGES FROM MOTOR CO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 12.

Mr. Justice Chaudhari to-day, delivered judgment in the suit brought by Mr. D. W. Shaw, a jute broker, against the Indian Motor and Taxi Cab Co. Ltd., claiming fifty thousand rupees damages for injury sustained, when travelling in the defendant's car, in consequence of allaged negligent driving. The judge held that the accident was due to negligent driving, and awarded the plaintiff Rs. 16,000 damages with costs.

CIVILIAN DIES OF CHOLERA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, AUG. 12.

Mr. Critchley, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Hyderabad, Sind, who contracted cholera last Friday, succumbed to the disease yesterday. Universal sympathy is felt for his widow, a bride of a few months.

BREACH ON B. B. AND C. I.

The District Traffic Superintendent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Bandikui, telegraphs from Sanganer station under date 11th August, at 7-35 p. m. :—"Owing to the railway line having been breached, the train service on the Sanganer-Sewaimadhopur section has been totally interrupted. The interruption is likely to last for seven days."

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

Lessons from the Administration Report.

GAIN IN ASSESSMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 12.

The annual Administration Report of the Calcutta Corporation, issued to-day, is a very bulky document. It contains some interesting information. The year 1911-12 has seen the conclusion of Mr. MacCabe's scheme for the Improvement of the water supply, a scheme which has proved very successful. The object is to give an eventual supply of 40 million gallons daily in about 1930, but as the present consumption has reached 34 1-2 million gallons, it is likely that the daily consumption of 40 million gallons will be reached long before 1930.

The present financial position of the city is exceptionally favourable. The closing balance was nearly 27 lakhs, while receipts show a surplus of nearly 4 lakhs. Receipts were better than the estimates. by Rs. 31,470, while payments were over 9 lakhs below the estimate. The only disturbing feature is that the growth of recurring receipts does not keep pace with the growing recurring expenditure; the former increased by only 5·6 per cent, while the latter increased by 7·1 per cent. The aggregate loan liability of the Corporation at the close of the year was Rs. 4,58,27,500, a reduction of 25 lakhs during the year.

There has been an increase of nearly 23 1-2 lakhs in the assessment of the city, the present gross valuation being 378 lakhs as against a valuation six years ago of 283 lakhs, Out of the total demand in the rates of 69 1-2 lakhs over 66 lakhs was collected,

The health of the city has been good ; the birthrate has been 21·7 per thousand against 19 in the previous year and the death-rate 35·8 per thousand in the suburbs against 24·1 for the city which figures show an increase for the suburbs and a reduction for the city, Infantile mortality decreased from 273 per thousand last year to 257 in the year under review,

TATA STEEL WORKS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 12.

It is stated that the Tata Steel Works are progressing in a decided fashion. Including forward orders accepted, 40,000 tons of pig iron have already been sold, of which the proportion disposed of in India is less than five per cent. Japan is at present the company's biggest customer and it is as much as they can do to supply demands from this quarter since English supplies were curtailed owing to the labour troubles. By the end of July, 13,000 tons out of 38,000 tons ordered for export have been shipped. The works are now capable of a monthly output of 5,000 tons, of which Japan will take all but 300 tons, 200 of the latter being for Australia and the other 100 for Ceylon.

A DENIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 12.

The Associated Press of India learns on enquiry that there is no truth in the story which has found circulation in Bombay to the effect that the Government of India have asked the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway and the East Indian Railway, or any of them, to transfer their headquarters to Delhi. As a matter of fact no question of transferring Railway Headquarters to Delhi has been considered by the Government of India, nor is there any intention of any such move.

OFFICIAL CORRUPTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUG. 12.

The City Magistrate of Lahore has convicted and sentenced Mohun Lal, Treasurer of the Punjab Secretariat. Lahore, to four years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 3,000 under Section 409, I. P. C. for criminal breach of trust as a public servant in three cases filed against him. The amount of money misappropriated is alleged to be Rs, 7,000.

MOSQUITO PLAGUE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 12.

While some medical men are of opinion that the plague of mosquitoes in Calcutta at this time of the year is due to east winds bringing a large contingent of the pests from the Salt Lakes, others are inclined to believe that the peculiar weather and showers of rain, with intervals of sunshine, help largely to increase the number of mosquitoes breeding in the lanes of bustees (blocks of small tiled huts) in the city.

THE PIR OF BAGHDAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 12.

His Holiness Pir Hajrat Ebrahim, of Baghdad, who has been spending the past few days in Poona, left to-day for Bombay. A large crowd of Mahomedans gathered to see the Pir off and he was garlanded at several points on his way towards the station. During his stay in Poona, the Pir Sahib stayed at Bund Road. Sardar Khan Bahadur Kaji Ajmudin, and his son Kazi Nuroodin invited the Pir to visit their Durgah before he left to-day.

SIMLA NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 12.

Sir George and Lady Clarke, Major Greig, Captain Drummond and the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Fraser have also arrived at Viceregal Lodge as the guests of His Excellency the Viceroy.

In the digging of a deep trench for laying a new water main in King's Road, Swanage, there has been found, six feet below the surface of the road, the greater part of an ancient craft, probably a barge for loading stone, and pronounced by local antiquaries to be some hundreds of years old.

CAWNPORE GRIEVANCE.

Meeting of Merchants with Railway Officials.

INTERESTING PROPOSAL.

The following has been issued by the Associated Press of India :—

Sir T. R. Wynne, President of the Railway Board, held an important conference at Cawnpore with the representatives of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau on the 3rd of July, regarding the unequal distribution of wagons.

Among those present were Major Hepper, Agent, G. I. P. Railway, Mr. A. C. Rumboll, General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway, Mr. Hanson, General Traffic Manager, B. B. and C. I. Railway; the District Traffic Superintendent at Jhansi, and Messrs. J. K. Mehta, Naranji Haribhai and several leading merchants of Cawnpore.

In the beginning Sir T. R. Wynne asked whether for the purpose of this enquiry Messrs. Mehta and Naranjibhai would take up the representation of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, or the petition of the Cawnpore merchants. They replied they would take up the representation of the Indian Merchants' Chamber.

Sir T. R. Wynne asked whether, if all the points mentioned in the petition of the Cawnpore merchants were settled to the satisfaction of both the parties would the merchants be willing to withdraw the petition. Messrs. Mehta and Naranji Haribhai replied that in all probability they would. Sir T. R. Wynne then asked whether the Indian merchants approved of the proposal mentioned in the petition of the Cawnpore merchants to the Viceroy that a commission should be appointed to enquire into the whole matter. He said the commission would be a very expensive one and that the Indian merchants would have to bear a share of the expense.

Messrs. Mehta and Naranji Haribhai replied that they were unable to give expression to any opinion on the matter before consulting the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber.

The first question was the undue preference given to some merchants at Cawnpore station, and Messrs. Mehta and Naranjibhai quoted certain instances of this given in the appendices of the representation of the Indian Merchants' Chamber.

Sir T. R. Wynne enquired as to the reasons for this alleged undue prejudice, at the same time expressing his inability to credit the contention of the Indian merchants.

Mr. Rumboll gave some instances wherein some of the complaining Indian merchants had undue prejudice shown to them.

After a long discussion about preference to Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Messrs. Mehta and Naranjibhai proposed that in order ro avoid undue preference and undue partiality, it would be better if the Railway authorities adopted their suggestion, viz., that there should be a serial entry and serial loading of goods. They said if the railway authorities saw their way to adopt this suggestion, there would be no further cause for complaint.

Sir T. R. Wynne asked whether the Indian Merchants' Chamber and the Cawnpore merchants were in favour of this suggestion.

Messrs. Mehta and Naranjibhai replied that the Indian Merchants' Chamber was in favour of this suggestion and that the majority of the Cawnpore merchants were also in favour of it.

Major Hepper asked whether it would suit the Indian merchants if "one bag one vote" principle were adopted.

Messrs. Mehta and Naranjibhai replied that it would.

Mr. Rumboll said it would not as it would cause great inconvenience and, perhaps, some injustice to Indian merchants.

Messrs. Mehta and Naranjibhai observed that there would be no injustice, but that, on the contrary, if the principle were put into operation it would be dealing with merchants fairly impartially and with justice.

Sir T. R. Wynne said that it was a serious question which he required some time to consider and that it would be better if it were given in black and white, so that there could be nomistake about it afterwards.

Messrs. Mehta and Naranjibhai said they would soon send to him their proposals. It was finally settled that Messrs. Mehta and Naranjibhai should see Mr. Rumboll at Bombay, and discuss the proposal with him and then send the result to Sir T. R. Wynne.

Sir T. R. Wynne, Major Hepper and Mr. Rumboll asked whether it would be fair to Messrs. Ralli Brothers to give them a small number of wagons as in their opinion the proposal of serial entry and serial loading would lead to that.

Messrs. Mehta and Naranjibhai replied that perhaps this difficulty could be evaded by arranging that on particular days particular merchants should be considered to have priority of entry in goods sheds.

Sir T. R. Wynne, Major Hepper and Mr. Rumboll said they feared that the proposal of serial entry and serial loading of goods, if adopted, would lead to a free fight outside the gates.

Messrs. Mehta and Naranjibhai said they were firmly of opinion that this would not be the case and that they considered the proposal a very fair one.

Mr. Rumboll said that he would from that day cancel his order regarding one-third of the wagons being given to Messrs. Ralli Brothers, but that he would re-issue the order if he thought it necessary.

It was further arranged that after Messrs. Mehta and Naranjibhai had submitted their proposal to Sir T. R. Wynne, Mr. Rumboll would give a trial to the scheme for about two or three months at Cawnpore and Kalpi stations, and that another meeting would be called at the end of December next to consider as to how the scheme had worked in practice.

The meeting then dispersed after Mr. Mehta had expressed the thanks of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and the Cawnpore merchants to Sir T. R. Wynne, Major Hepper, Mr. Rumboll and Mr. Hanson.

SITUATION IN TIBET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 12.

The special Chinese correspondent of the *Statesman* at Kalimpong, says that fighting took place at Lhassa on July 17th, when 2,000 Tibetan soldiers were detailed to storm the Chinese in occupation of the monastery near Kyichi. The Chinese, however, repelled the attack and the Tibetans' casualties were about 400, while the Chinese only lost five killed.

On the same day the lamas in the Sera Monastery fired on the Regent's residence, but did no damage and the day following the Tibetans made an attempt to bombard the Regent's Headquarters. A vigilant sentry saw them, however, and the machine guns were turned on the attackers and they killed about 150 Tibetans. The losses sustained, all told, are put at 11,000 Tibetans and 300 Chinese.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS

MURRAY LANDS DEVELOPMENT.

Australia's Resources.

IMMIGRATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, JULY 29.

SEVERAL important recommendations are contained in the fourth progress report of the Murray Lands Railways Commission. There are large areas of country adjacent to the Murray, which, according to the evidence taken, could be turned to profitable account if suitable facilities were provided for the transit of produce. Indeed it appears that the wheat-growing capacity of land to the north of Renmark is much greater than it was believed to be a few years ago. One witness whose evidence seems to have weighed considerably with the Commission, estimated that half a million acres as good as the land south of the river could be brought under cultivation if it were tapped by a railway, and the report points out that in the opinion of competent judges from 30,000 to 50,000 acres in the vicinity of Ral Ral, which it is now proposed should be opened up, "eminently adapted for fruit-production, the growth of fodder plants, and dairying." With the splendid results achieved at Renmark, it is not surprising that there should be a desire to extend districts devoted to similar branches of agriculture. Already the possibilities of Loxton have been suffici[illegible] proved to warrant the sanguine view as t[illegible] future taken by the Commission, and no [illegible] prise will be occasioned by the recommenda[illegible] that a line should be run from about the [illegible] milepost on the Brown's Well trak to Lo[illegible] The facts and figures supplied in respect t[illegible] needs of Waikerie also justify the proposal [illegible] a connection should be made between [illegible] centre and Brown's, Well line, although fu[illegible] investigation will be necessary before a [illegible] recommendation as to the exact route and point of juncture can be made. A track which would serve over 600,000 acres must have an important bearing on the future development of the Murray lands, but if it can be shown that 800,000 acres of equally good country could be served by branching off 20 or 25 miles further along the Brown's Well line, the rival merits of the two schemes will have to be carefully weighed before a decision is arrived at. Naturally one of the greatest difficulties the Commission had to face was that associated with the effect that railways would have on the Murray traffic. The recent low state of the river has been a source of great inconvenience to producers generally. South Australia has always strongly insisted on its right to a sufficient volume of water to maintain navigation during the greater part of the year. Would the claim be weakened if other provision were made for dealing with the traffic of the district ? Apparently the Commission think there is no danger of this question seriously raised, as they believe that the extensive settlement and cultivation which would follow the provision of the suggested facilities would lead to an expansion in the river traffic. By opening up a million acres of land there would be a large balance of produce to be carried not dealt with by the railways, and in addition the prospects of irrigation would, it is believed, strengthen the State's position in connection with the demand for a fair supply of water. South Australia appreciates quite as strongly as her neighbours the advantages of irrigation, but she also clearly sees the great necessity for maintaining a navigable river. If the view of the Commission that river traffic would be increased as the result of carrying out their recommendations is well founded, they have supplied a strong additional reason why the lines should be proceeded with.

THE NORTHERN TERRITORY.

If the provision of elaborate machinery may be taken as an indication that an effective developmental policy is to follow the Northern Territory should shortly witness vigorous attempts at settlement, According to a message from Melbourne not only has there been a rapit expansion of the official colony, but generous provision has been made for administrative expenditure. Important and far-reaching changes cannot be introduced without a certain amount of reorganisation of the official departments, and the Administrator on whom will devolve heavy responsibilities in connection with the new regime ought to be granted large powers. This the Minister of External Affairs seems to have recognised, for Professor Gilruth is to have complete control of all departments. Already survey parties are at work, and arrangements are in progress for strengthening their numbers. Indeed population, we are told, has been noticeably increased by the rush of officials and workmen, all this preparetory labor will be justified if as the result a steady inflow of suitable settlers can be attracted, and if they find that the primary requirements of successful colonisation have been provided. Rewards are to be offered to discoverers of new mineral fields and if these are on the same lavish scale as has characterised generally the dealings of the present Federal Government, there is little doubt that they will induce prospectors to test some of the localities which are believed to contain valuable and extensive deposits. But however greatly the mineral resources may ultimately add to the prosperity of the Commonwealth possession, regard must in the first place be had to the pastoral and agricultural possibilities of the Territory. These are admittedly great and, there is no reason why there should be any considerable loss of time in throwing open large areas if settlers can be found to make use of them. That ample remuneration would wait, those who take up land on the liberal terms offered, and utilise it to the best advantage, employing up-to-date methods there is no reason to doubt, especially if proper railway facilities are provided. A few days ago Mr. McWilliams proposed in the House of Representatives the appointment of a Royal Commission to report on the best methods of developing the resources of the tropical portions of Australia, and he made it clear that his motion related to the Northern Territory. There has surely been enquiry enough and sufficient visits to this remote country. What is now wanted is an energetic Administration. As Mr. Poynton reminded the House, "there is ample evidence available to justify the Government in starting a great public works policy." Both he and Mr. Gordon urged quite properly that development should begin at the south and work northwards. For this purpose the central railway, by the route contemplate in the transfer agreement, will be an absolute necessity.

DEVELOPMENT POLICY CRITICISED.

Mr. McWilliams, in the Melbourne, House of Representatives on Monday moved the appointment of a Royal Commission to report on the best methods of developing the re-

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[*By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

sources and settling the tropical portion of Australia. He thought Parliament was acting unwisely in ignoring the errors of the past as regarded the Northern Territory. The Government were adopting the same course which had failed in settling the Territory. They were inviting failure, which would be costly and would block settlement. They needed a definite policy. Mr. Ryrie seconded the motion, and advocated the diversion of the railway through Queensland to Bourke. Mr. Poynton said he was doubtful if the people were satisfied with the action now being taken to settle the Territory. The usual question, "What South Australia had done in 40 years" was not relevant. He was proceeding to find fault with the Government methods when the Speaker ruled him not of order. Settlement, Mr. Poynton added, should be attempted from the south, instead of from the north, as the Government proposed. There was ample evidence available be justify them in starting a great public work policy. The only possible railway was a line through the centre. He would never cease urging a progressive policy. Mr. Archibald said he opposed the Commission as unnecessary and inopportune. To send a few members roaming round the Territory would be useless and unpractical. The taunt against South Australia of doing nothing was unjust. South Australia had kept the Territory white and built the telegraph line. They could waste millions in the Territory, but nothing valuable could be done unless it were developed from the south by a railway. Lord Kitchener's reputation was based on the railway from the Red Sea inland, but the Australian policy should have been to build from the other end. He regretted that South Australia did not pawn all it had to build this railway which the Commonwealth would have been free to take over. They could have no mining or other development until the railway was built. Mr. Fuller opposed the motion, and the debate was adjourned.

CHINESE STOWAWAYS.

A big haul of Chinese stowaways was made this week, when Customs officers secured 18 on board the E. and A. Company's liner Empire. This capture was in addition to 11 men already discovered by the ship's officers. At about half-past 7 o'clock the Customs officers were on duty on the quay in the vicinity of the steamer, when their suspicions were aroused by the movements of several members of the crew. They boarded the vessel and interrogated these men, who became frightened and pointed out the hiding place of the stowaways in the stokehold. Leaving one of the number on guard at the stokehold entrance, the Customs officers descended to the lower regions and found 11 Chinese ready to go on shore. They could give no satisfactory account of their business, and so were placed under arrest. A closer search of the vessel was then made, when five more were found stowed in the coal bunkers. They also were locked up. The whole of the captured men presented a pitiable sight. The Empire had sustained a considerable buffeting during the recent gale, and the men were consequently much battered about in their confined quarters in the coal bunkers. These, too had been difficult to approach with the steamer pitching and tossing, so that their friends among the crew were unable to convey water and food to them. The capture was fortunately made as the men were ready for shore and in a few minutes more would have landed and, perhaps escaped. They will now, of course, be deported by the first steamer. The company, which uses its best efforts to combat the traffic, is also liable to a fine of £100 for each man, or £1,800 in all. Before Darwin was reached on the present voyage, two stowaways were discovered by the ship's officers, and these were placed on board the company's steamers St. Albans and Aldenham, which were passed bound for the East.

THE IMMIGRATION PROBLEM.

Dr. J. J. Murtagh, a former resident of Perth has just returned to Australia after a protracted journey in other lands. For two and a half years of the period during which he was absent Dr. Murtagh acted as headmaster and president of the St. Louis College at Victoria British Columbia, and the remainder of the time he spent in his native country, Ireland, studying the new conditions which had been created during his absence and looking thoroughly into the different phases of immigration as it affected not only his native country, but also Australia and Canada. Dr. Murtagh considered that the majority of those who emigrated from Ireland went to Canada and the United States. Australia did not attract the immigrant to the same extent as those places, because it was not nearly as well known as the Dominion or the United States. He did not think much of the type of immigrant which was being secured for Australia. At the present time most of them, he said, were secured by a lot of philanthropic women, while others were secured by offices in the different towns who advertised for people to go to Australia. Most of them were leaving Ireland for Ireland's good. Dr. Murtagh thinks that the Australian system could be improved by following the scheme adopted by Canada and having numerous agents, who are given the power to nominate their selected people, and who thus, he considers, obtain the best class of immigrant.

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(TELEGRAMS CONTINUED FROM PA GE 5)

COAL FREIGHTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 12.

It is understood that some managing agents of coal companies have been badly hit by the continuance of very high freight rates to Bombay. They based their estimates of tonnage at Rs. 5-8-0 a ton, but freight is still Rs 8.

KOLAR GOLDFIELDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUG. 12.

In view of the steady development of the gold mining industry at Kolar, and a considerable increase in the floating population of the field, the Mysore Government has sanctioned an increase of forty-four men to its police force.

DR. P. C. ROY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 12.

Dr. P. C Roy, Calcutta University delegate to the Universities Congress in England, arrived here from England yesterday. A large number of students and professors received him at Howrah Station.

A tablet has been placed in St. George's Chapel, Royal Naval Barracks, Chatham, in memory of those who lost their lives in the wrecks of the cruiser "Bedford" off Quelpart Island on August 21, 1910. The ensign presented by the lady of Bedfordshire to the vessel has also been placed in the chapel.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

Farewell Address to the Governor of Bombay.

YESTERDAY'S DEBATE.

A MEETING of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramji presiding.

Consideration was given to a letter from Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Chairman of the Sheppard Bust Fund Committee.

Dr. Dadachanji, in his letter, said: "I have the honour to state that there being a very general desire among members of the Corporation and others that in recognition of the valuable services rendered to the Corporation and to the City of Bombay by Mr. W. D. Sheppard, C. I. E., I. C. S., during his six years' tenure of the office of Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, his bust be placed in the Municipal Hall, a Committee was appointed to arrange for obtaining a marble bust of Mr. Sheppard, and for offering it to the Corporation. The Committee have obtained a suitable bust prepared by Sir Thomas Brock, R. A., and I am desired by the Committee to offer the bust to the Corporation for their acceptance and to express the hope of the Committee that the Corporation will be pleased to assign it a suitable place in the Municipal Hall."

Sir Dinshah Petit in moving the acceptance of the offer said that Mr. W. D. Sheppard was Municipal Commissioner for six years and in that capacity came very closely in contact with the members of the Corporation, and therefore was well known to them. The office of the Commissioner was not a bed of roses and it was more than likely that there was a difference of opinion between him and several of the members. Judging such an Officer they should judge him as a whole. He (Sir Dinshaw) himself had had a serious difference of opinion with him. They had put aside all their personal feelings in considering a public question. Taking his official career into consideration he (the speaker) could not but come to one conclusion and that was that the members would be wanting in their duty if they did not welcome and heartily accept the offer. Out of the 72 members of the Corporation 65 had subscribed to the bust fund and thus had identified themselves with the movement.

Mr. Jamsetji Ardeshir Wadia seconded the proposition reserving his remarks.

Mr. Sorab Kharshedji Dhondi supporting the proposition remarked that there were two members on the Corporation whom it was absolutely impossible for any Municipal Commissioner to satisfy.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said that he was sorry that his friends Dr. Dadachanji, Sir Dinshaw Petit and Mr. Jamsetji Wadia brought this matter before the Corporation. He was sorry for this reason, he said, that had that not been brought in Mr. Sheppard would have been spared hearing his merits and demerits spoken of in the hall. No Commissioner who had done really good work needed either bronze or marble.

Sir Dinshah Petit having replied on the debate, the proposition was put to the vote and carried by a large majority. Only three, Mr. Mistry, Mr. Wacha and Mr. Jehangir Petit voting against it.

ADDRESS TO THE GOVERNOR.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla in accordance with previous notice moved:—"That a Farewell Address be presented by the Corporation to His Excellency Sir George Clarke on his approaching retirement from the office of Governor of Bombay. That a Committee be appointed to draft the address and submit the same at an early date for the approval of the Corporation. That the Corporation will be prepared on the recommendation of the Standing Committee to sanction the necessary funds for the cost of illuminating and engrossing the address and other incidental charges."

In support of his motion Sir Ibrahim said:

Mr. President,—I do not think many words are needed to commend the resolution to your acceptance. H. E. Sir George Clarke is known personally to most of you, as he has been very accessible. Those of us who have come in close personal contact with him must have been impressed with his high ability and his earnest desire to do the greatest good to the people of this Presidency, which was put under his charge by the British Crown.

Speaking of the Municipal government of this Presidency, I should like to mention that during the term of office of the present Governor, the cause of local self-government has been materially advanced. My honourable friend, Mr. Gokuldas Parekh, had been agitating for a considerable time for increasing the proportion of the members elected by the rate-payers on the District Municipalities. Under the District Municipal Act, it has been laid down that the number of elected members shall not be less than one-half, and half the seats only, i. e., the minimum provided by law, were thrown open for election. It was during the term of office of the present Governor that the justice of the demand for larger popular representation was recognised, and the district Municipalities now contain two-thirds of the members elected by the rate-payers and one-third nominated by Government. A further advance in the cause of local self-government was also made during the same period—the right of appointing their own President has also been conceded to many district Municipalities. It is no exaggeration to say that these extended privileges were due to the personal interest which H. E. Sir George Clarke took in the cause of local self-government.

It is a well-known fact that His Excellency has taken a great interest in the city of Bombay. You are aware that we have been always complaining against the financial injustice done to our city in the matter of Imperial contribution as against the liberal help granted to Calcutta. I think it is due to the powerful influence of His Excellency that we have secured the munificent subvention of 50 lakhs of rupees towards the cost of improving the city. When I was in Simla in 1908, in connection with the reform scheme, I spoke to Mr. Harvey, who has been one of the best Municipal Commissioners we have had, on the subject of financial help to Bombay out of Imperial revenues. It was at his suggestion that I called and saw the Finance Minister and discussed the subject with him. I need hardly say that I pressed the city's claim to the utmost of my power, but the result was discouraging. I felt that unless a strong and powerful personality in the Government of Bombay, took the matter in hand, there was hardly any possibility of securing financial justice to which we were entitled. Well, Mr. President, that personality was found in Sir George Clarke, and we have obtained the same grant of 50 lakhs that was made to Calcutta.

I will now conclude my remarks by drawing the Corporation's attention to the important service which His Excellency has rendered to this Presidency and especially to the city of Bombay. I mean the foundation of the Science Institute and of the College of Commerce. These institutions will undoubtedly prove of the utmost advantage, not only educationally, but in promoting the cause of industrial and commercial prosperity of this Province. I trust, Mr. President, that the Corporation will accept the resolution unanimously.

Mr. Jamsetji A. Wadia seconding the proposition said:—

Mr. Vasantrao Anundrao Dabholkar supported the proposition.

Mr. Dinshah Wacha opposed the proposition. He said the mover of the proposition could not tell them what Sir George Clarke had done for the Municipality. If his most valuable services to the city were to be recognized they should call a public meeting, which he understood they were going to do.

Mr. Mistry said he would join Mr. Wacha in the minority.

Sir Ibrahim having replied the proposition was put to the vote and carried. Mr. Mistry alone voting against it.

The Corporation adjourned to Thursday.

A DERAILMENT.

Owing to heavy rains on the ghauts, some cuttings between the Antri and Sandalpur Stations of the G. I. P. Railway slipped on Sunday night. The engine, in front of No. 30 up Punjab Express, ran into the obstruction at four o'clock on Sunday morning, and was derailed. In consequence of this derailment the Punjab mail which was due at the Victoria Terminus at 12-30 yesterday noon arrived at 3-30 in the afternoon.

We understand that the obstruction was cleared by five o'clock on Sunday evening. Owing to the prompt measures adopted by the Railway officials, there was no delay in the running or arrival of other trains on this line.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL

TURKEY'S TROUBLES.

The Albanian Rising.

POLITICAL FRICTION.

THE following news, later than the mail appear in the Australian paper;—

Constantinople, July 27.

When 1,200 rebel Albanians entered Prishtina yesterday, and took possession of the town, the Government officials fled.

The Salonika Military League prompted the demand for the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies. The Government recognises the necessity for dissolving the Chamber, but it will seek constitutional means for achieving its object, and in the meantime it will endeavour to dissuade the League from resorting to violent measures.

The conflict between the Young Turks and the Military League is assuming a dangerous form. The Committee of Union and Progress will not oppose the Government if its (the Committee's programme be respected, but it will determinedly oppose a dissolution of the Chamber. It is believed that the ultimatum to the Chamber is a ruse to discredit a certain section of the army.

London, July 27.

The "Times," describing the remarkable situation existing in Turkey, contrasts the present position with the successes of the Young Turks in 1908. "To-day," it asserts, "not only the Bulgarians and the Greeks, but also the Albanians, are bitterly hostile to the organisers of the 1908 revolution, or, rather, to the coterie that issued from the revolution. The army has also turned against them, and the days of the all-powerful caucus are apparently numbered. Broadly speaking, the situation is due to the fact that Turkey is not ripe for the application of constitutional principles, and also to the discovery that the realisation of the revolutionary programme would be a complete reversal of the positions, as it would place the Turks at the mercy of their more numerous and progressive Christian fellow-countrymen."

Athens, July 27.

Replying to an address of welcome from the inhabitants of Rhodes Island yesterday General Ameglio, commander of the invading Italian army, declared that Italy would not restore to Turkey any of the islands she had captured in the Aegean Sea.

Constantinople, July 29.

The Porte has resolved to dissolve Parliament constitutionally when the Chamber of Deputies exhausts its power to resist certain Bills, a second rejection entailing a dissolution on the Senate's assenting to that course.

Meanwhile the Porte, in a manifesto to the Albanians, eulogises their qualities and announces that the employment of armed force against them hereafter is categorically forbidden. The Porte also promises to hold annual elections where the results of contests are due to undue influence on the part of the Committee of Union and Progress. Moreover, it empowers a Commission to arrange reforms in Albania.

Hassan's recent entry into Prishtina at the head of 1,200 rebellious Albanians was unopposed on the Porte's instructions in pursuance of the policy of conciliation. During the subsequent confusion, however, some prisoners escaped and seizing rifles and ammunition, they fired upon the gendarmes, with the result that 18 were killed and 17 were wounded. The bulk of the prisoners fled.

Finding the Turkish Ministry pliant, Hassan determined to drive home his advantage, and he proclaimed himself Director-General of the rebel movement with a force of 50,000 men—according to his estimate. He seized the telegraph system and expelled the Turkish officials everywhere. The rebel control of the province, except at Ipek, is complete. The rebels insist upon the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies. The insurrection is widespread from Ipek to Argyocastro with the tacit consent or overt co-operation of a large portion of the local forces.

It transpires that the Albanians attacked two battalions of Turkish troops between Tchernoleva, Ferizovitch, and Prizrend. Some of the troops deserted, and others surrendered. Three hundred, including many officers, fell fighting. Six hundred prisoners, 1,000 rifles, and 25 loads of ammunition fell into the hands of the victors.

There are indications that the whole of Albania has risen against the Committee of Union and Progress, and civil government has ceased. The troops are mostly more hostile to the Salonica Committee than to the insurgents.

The Porte has now abolished the censorship of telegrams for abroad.

London, July 29.

The Vienna correspondent of the "Times" states:—"The Turkish crisis is being closely watched here. Some circles fear that the growing chaos in Turkey will severely strain the pacific intentions of some of the Balkan States or else cause the Turks to welcome an enemy less inaccessible than Italy as a means of restoring discipline and unity in the Ottoman army."

BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

Berlin, July 28.

King George, as patron of the British Royal Institute of Health, has telegraphed from London to the Anglo-British Health Congress expressing the hope that that and similar gatherings would promote the peaceful relations that had always existed between the British and the German peoples. The Kaiser also sent greetings to the Congress.

Berlin, July 29.

The "North German Gazette" welcomes Mr. Asquith's recent speech in the House of Commons on the relations between Great Britain and Germany as a proof that both countries in given and special cases, seek and are able to find an agreement notwithstanding the mutually recognised right to arrange naval construction according to each respective-country's requrements for security of defence.

AUSTRALIAN'S ARMY.

London, July 26.

An Adelaide correspondent of the "Daily News' alleges that in connection with the Commonwealth Defence Act 10,000 persons are prosecuted every year for refusing to drill, and 10,000 more, 5,000 of them being in Sydney, fail to register. Many boys have been sent to prison, and strong opposition to the Act has been manifested at numerous meetings.

Mr. William Benson, of Sydney, stated to a representative of the "Daily News" yesterday that imprisonment for refusal to accept military service constituted a serious hardship, as it debarred persons from securing employment in the Government service in Australia, where most of the public services were nationalised.

TRANS-AUSTRALIAN RAILWAY.

Melbourne, July 28.

The delay in contracting for the supply of material for the trans-Australian railway is being adversely commented upon. The Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. O'Malley) is very reticent about the matter, but he allows it to be understood that he is acting in the best interests of the Commonwealth. The price asked were, he says, too high, and he expected to do much better. He was waiting for cable messages—at least this is what he said several days ago—and since then nothing new has transpired.

SEA TRAINING.

London, July 28.

At a meeting of Furness, Withy and Co., Ltd., yesterday the chairman (Lord Furness) proposed an amalgamation of his pension fund for old Hartlepool seamen with a wider scheme for the training of boys under expert tutors, preliminary to their entering the company's service as apprentices on steamers. He urged the company to vote £10,000 for the scheme, and said that he himself would give a similar sum in addition to the £20,000 he had already given to the pension fund. He considered it a serious reflection that so few national facilities were given for sea training.

ANTI-EXPLORER'S DIARY.

Copenhagen, July 28.

Mr. Mikkelsen, the well-known explorer, who has just returned from a trip across Greenland, states that he found a diary belonging to the late Mylius Ericssen. The latter in his diary declares that Peary Channel does not run through from sea to sea behind Hazen Land and Halprin Land, and also that Navy Cluff is connected with Halprin Land.

CANADIAN RECIPROCITY.

Washington, July 28.

The Senate has passed the Canadian Reciprocity Bill, and it has also adopted the Sugar Bill, which reduces the tariff on raw sugar from 1 dollar 90 cents to 1 dollar 60 cents, and abolishes the duty on refined sugar.

STRIKE RIOTS IN AMERICA.

New York, July 27.

In the Point Greek district, near Charles-town in West Virginia, yesterday miners on strike came into conflict with the police and the militia, and severe rioting, in which many persons were injured, took place. A reign of terror prevails in the disturbed area.

ALL-RED ROUTE.

London, July 27.

An influential deputation yesterday waited upon Mr. R. L. Borden, Prime Minister of Canada, and urged him to consider the matter of providing a fast Atlantic steamer service between Black Sod Bay (on the west coast of Ireland) and Halifax with a connecting service across the Pacific to Australasia.

Mr. Borden replied that the whole question of increased transport facilities between Great Britain, Canada, and Australasia would receive the earliest consideration of his Government after his return to Ottawa.

COLLISION AT SEA.

Quebec, July 29.

During a fog off Cape Breton Island, close to the coast of Nova Scotia, yesterday the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's steamer, Empress of Britain (14,189 tons), bound from Quebec to Liverpool with 1,000 passengers on board, collided with the British collier Helvetia, bound for Montreal.

The Helvetia sank soon after the collision but her crew were all saved by the Empress of Britain. The latter, with her bows badly damaged, returned to Quebec.

IN BRIEF.

New York, July 27.

At Kansas City yesterday Dr. Hartman and Miss Violet Davies, a well-known society couple, ascended in a balloon and were married in mid-air.

New York, July 27.

At Detroit five aldermen have been arrested on a charge of having taken tribes for their votes in favour of granting concessions to the Waybash Railway Company.

San Francisco, July 28.

Steamers arriving here report that hundreds of acres of dead crabs are floating in the sea off Point Reyes (to the north of Golden Gate).

Pekin, July 27.

Replying to the Russian demand for reparation of the murder of Russian subjects in Chinese Turkestan, China states that she will be prepared to give compensation for the outrage if Chinese be proved guilty.

Washington, July 27.

The Senate has appointed a committee to inquire into the fomentation of the rebellions in Cuba and Mexico by persons with their headquarters in the United States.

Washington, July 27.

The Army Department is investigating a report that during the recent military manœuvres at Douglas scores of troops insulted women and indulged in drunken orgies. It is alleged that one-third of the army were drunk for three hours before the manœuvres began.

New York, July 28.

At Detroit on Friday H. G. Herbert, and immigration inspector, formerly in the employ of the New Zealand Government, rejected a Scottish immigrant, and the latter thereupon drew a revolver and shot him dead. The murderer was arrested.

London, July 28.

In the Old Bailey yesterday a share dealer, named Edward Donaldson, who conducted a "bucket shop" in London, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for having swindled wealthy persons in Germany of £20,000. His accomplice, Eugene Beck was sent to gaol for six months. Some time ago Donaldson was sentenced to 20 months' imprisonment for similar frauds.

London, July 28.

During an attack by destroyers off Spithead on Friday night in connection with the mobilisation of the Portsmouth garrison a shell that should have been fired at moving targets accompanying the warships flew past that the Haslar Hospital and embeded itself in one of the hospital lawns without exploding. An inquiry into the incident has been opened.

LEGAL SENSATION.

Calcutta Small Cause Court Clerk Arrested.

THERE was a scene of great commotion in the precincts of the Calcutta Small Cause Court on Thursday. Large crowds of pleaders, clerks and the usual retinue of a law court in India gathered in the verandahs discussing what turned out to be a most sensational incident. In consequence of certain facts which came to light, a clerk who had been in the service of the Court for ten or eleven years, Dindoyal Dass by name, was arrested, the arrest and the facts and rumours which subsequently leaked out causing the most profound sensation.

It seems that some days ago an application was made by a pleader, purporting to be on behalf of a defendant in a suit, Babu Toram Mukerjee, to have a sum of nearly Rs. 100 standing to his credit paid out through his pleader. We understand that a power of attorney was also filed.

In due course the application came before the warrant officer of the court, the defendant named in the suit not being produced. Suspicion seems to have been aroused and the Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court (Dr. Thornhill) immediately directed a searching enquiry into the whole case. This was promptly taken in hand by Mr. R. J. Watson, the Controller of Office Systems to the Government of Bengal, who has a unique knowledge of the working of the intricate, not to say vicious, system that has been in vogue at the Small Cause Court, and that is at present undergoing a severe handling with a view to drastic reforms.

A search was made for the true defendant in the case, and he was fetched from his village in Birbhum. When confronted with the documents purporting to be issued on his behalf he declared that he knew nothing of them. Before this, however, the Court officers had suspected the genuineness of the signatures and eventually the documents, including the power of attorney, were declared to be forgeries.

The pleader who made the application stated that he acted on the representation of one of the clerks of the court, Dindoyal Babu and he had no knowledge that the documents were forgeries. On his attention being drawn to certain matters by the Court officers, however, he became suspicious and withdrew the application.

On the pleader's statement, an enquiry was immediately instituted on Wednesday, for Dindoyal Babu, but he was absent from Court, nor could he be found on Wednesday evening, when enquiries were made for him at his place of abode. On Thursday morning, however, Dindoyal Babu attended the Court with a medical certificate with the object of asking for leave of absence.

Apparently he suspected nothing, when, meeting Mr. Watson in the verandah, he showed him the medical certificate. Mr. Watson immediately took him before Dr. Thornhill, the Chief Judge. While he was in the room the police were communicated with and on their arrival Dindoyal Dass was handed over to their custody and charged on information laid by Dr. Thornhill.

ARE you a Martyr to malaria? Then persevere in taking a dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, every, morning. It neutralizes the poison in the blood and effects a permanent cure. It tones the heart and the system. Take no substitute, but insist on having Squibb's of all Chemists.—MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

Narrow Win of Gymkhana over the Y. M. C. A.

GYMKHANA (1): Y. M. C. A. (0).

An excellent display was put up by these teams in their return encounter on the Cooperage last evening, interest being maintained in the proceedings until the end. The Young Men played their best game of the season, and time was far advanced before their opponents could get a lead. There was a large crowd present, and the conditions were all that could be desired.

After the Young Men had gone down and tested Roger the Gymkhana came away Onslow passing on to Osborne-Smith and an excellent movement in which that player, Noyes and Hargreaves participated ended in Mathalone giving a corner. The Gymkhana continued to attack for a lengthy period, the Young Men conceding corner after corner to relieve the pressure. But the defence put up by the Y. M. C. A. if not polished, was effective, Doctor in particular effecting many clever saves. When the Young Men did clear—after being kept defending for ten minutes—they almost scored through a surprising lapse by Deane. Wilmott, however, cleared and play was transferred once more to the Young Men's quarters. After the Gymkhana had another try, the Y. M. C. A. led by McDermott and McClumpha attacked, and for a few minutes certainly embarrassed the Gymkhana defences, after which play was forced back to the half-way line. The Young Men were playing most vigorously and, assisted by slack play by Wilmott and Deane, delivered a hot attack. Roger, however, displayed much resource, and if at times he adopted venturesome methods he was safe in the end. The pressure did not last long, and Onslow led an incursion against the Y. M. C. A. finishing up with a shot that went wide. Five seconds later McClumpha hit the post at the other end. Transfers of play were frequent and when half-time came it was possible to say that there was not a great difference between the teams. There was no score.

On resuming after half-time the Gymkhana had the wind in their favour, and they were not long in asserting themselves. Onslow sent in a fine shot which Doctor cleared, then McClumpha ran away and got well down only to throw away his chance. The Young Men had another opportunity and then Onslow cleared, the ball going out to Osborne-Smith who transferred to Hargreaves. The latter sent along a clinking centre—no one there to take it. A minute later the Young Men's backs conceded a corner, but this was also cleared, only to be followed by another which also had no result. The Y. M. C. A. then cleared to the half way, but Deane returned to Booth who sent in a fine long dropping shot which Doctor just managed to divert over the bar. After the corner was taken the Gymkhana were sent back owing to a breach of the offside rule, and after Onslow had tried to make good, the Y. M. C. A. rushed down and forced a corner. Quick changes followed this, but generally speaking the Young Men had the best of things, once in particular owing to the leniency of the referee a free kick was given against the Gymkhana in the area when all present expected a penalty which should certainly have been given.

A minute later the Gymkhana were again attacking and after a very strenuous half minute in front of the Young Men's goal Beesley scored the first and only goal in the game. The Young Men at once retaliated, and after Roger had been tested McDermott kicked wide. The Young Men tried hard to equalize, but the defence was too good for them. In the last few minutes the Gymkhana did all the attacking, but failed to add to the score which at the conclusion was:—

Gymkhana .... 1 goal.
Y. M. C. A .... nil.

GYMKHANA.—Goal, Roger; backs, Wilmott and Deane; half-backs, Barrett, Onslow and Booth; forwards, Hargreaves Osborne-Smith, Noyes, Beesley and Adams.

Y. M. C. A.—Goal, Doctor; backs, Mathalone and Belton; half-backs, Lamb, Knight and Preston, forwards, Ivors, McClumpha, Hildreth, McDermott, and D'Souza.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Poona Gymkhana.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 12.

Bombay Gymkhana began their annual two days match against Poona under very favourable conditions to-day. The wicket had not been played on for over a fortnight owing to rain so that it was in capital condition for to-day's match. Bombay took the first innings and knocked up 263 runs, Reid and Sanderson being the chief scorers. When play closed for the day Poona, who had not the services of Major Greig, who has gone to Simla with their Excellencies, had lost wickets for 84.

The following were the scores:—

BOMBAY—(1st Innings).

Mr. E. C. Reid, c and b Rosher ...	86
Mr. E L Sale, b Andrews	4
Mr. N. J. Halliley, c Haughton, b Anderson	26
Capt. Byrne, b Andrews	2
Mr. Sanderson, b Love	71
Capt. Cudlip, b Gore Brown	19
Mr. Hurlbott, not out	25
Mr. Marrs, b Gore Brown	0
Mr. Clarke, b Anderson	1
Mr. R. Cooke, l-b-w, b Gore Browne ...	0
Mr. B. Reade, b Gore Browne... ...	9
Extras	20
Total	263

POONA—(1st Innings).

Mr. Macleod, b Halliley	3
Mr. Love, b Halliley...	0
Mr. Anderson, b Halliley	0
Capt. Haughton, c Sanderson, b Halliley..	41
Col. Arnold, (batting)	21
Col. Rosher, b Cook	11
Extras	8
Total	84

RANGERS vs. BOMBAY POLICE.

Played on the Oval on Sunday between the Rangers Cricket Club and the Bombay City Police Club, and resulted in a win for the former by 5 runs:—

RANGERS:—Hyde c and b Jones jr. 9; Downs b Jones jr. 10; Lucas played on b Kearsay 7; Gordon c Pitt b Edwards 9; Richer c Smith b Edwards 36; Guilder b Pitt 13: Winckler run out 2; Paisley not out 2; Rodricks c Walker b Pitt 1: Guidera c Edwards b Pitt 0; Alimo b Pitt 0; extra 7; total 96 runs.

BOMBAY POLICE.—Kearsey c Downs b Gilder 9; Gough b Downs 1; Patterson b Gilder 0; Jones jr. c Lucas b Gilder 1; Walker b Gilder 1; Edwards b Rodricks 3; Jones W. c Paislay b Hyde 5; Pitt c Lucas b Downs 17; Smith c Downs b Lucas 31; Walton not out 14; Morris b Winckler 0; extra 13; total 91 runs.

BYCULLA CLUB vs. A MILITARY TEAM.

Win by the Byculla Club by 76 runs. Scores:—

MILITARY.—K. Gibson c Kendall b Elliott 11; C. C. James, lbw b Ainsworth 15; C. W. Beadel, b Elliott, 19; L. Wagstaff, c Durnford b Elliott, 1; C. D. Nayes, c Kemp b Elliott, 0; W. S. Walcott, c Byrne b Kemp, 16; W. H. Baalth, run out 12; Lieut. Col. Smith, b Kemp, 2; J. G. Darmer, c Cadell b Kemp, 2: H. Mules, not out 0; G. Hayes Sadler, b Elliott, 11; total 89.

BYCULLA CLUB.—L. Graham, c and b Darmer, 0; R. T. Mackenzi c Sadler b Beadel, 3; E. G. Byrne, c and b Wagstaff, 32; P. R. Cadell, retired 51; R. E. A. Elliot, c Wagstaff b Dormer, 22; C. E. Durnford, c Baalth b Dormer, 8; H. M. Kendall. c Sadler b Beadel, 5; O. C. B. Wimbush, c Beadel b Dormer 17; J. E. Jackson, c Sadler b Dormer, 19 K. M. C. I. Kemp not out 0; J. L. Ainsworth did not bat extras 8; total 165.

GAS CO. vs. BANK OF BOMBAY.

Played on the Oval on Saturday between Bank of Bombay Cricket Club and Bombay Gas Company's Cricket Club and resulted in a draw:—Scores, Bank of Bombay, 73 for 6 wickets (innings declared) Navalkar 31 Bombay Gas Company, 73 for 3 wickets (Edwards 49 and Pitale 15, both not out.)

£5,000,000 IN SIX MONTHS.

Ruinous Insurance Season for Llyod's.

AT no time since the business of marine underwriting began in the Tower Street coffee-house towards the end of the seventeenth century have such heavy losses been incurred as was the case during the six months ended June 30th. Indeed, they easily constitute a record, the estimated amount being £5,027,500, as compared with £2,500,000 for the same period of last year.

Fortunately for Lloyd's and the companies, the number of accidents at sea has for some weeks been far below the average, and if the casualties do not increase to any serious extent, the accounts should show a big improvement by December 31st.

There were 3,001 total and partial losses—vessels under 500 tons gross register being excluded from the calculation—and of these collisions were responsible for 936, strandings for 848, and weather damage for 634. No fewer than 127 vessels, 46 British and 81 foreign, aggregating 127,114 tons, were lost. Indeed, 32 ships, 20 British and 12 foreign, were posted "missing," carrying with them to a nameless grave as many as 900 officers and men.

Among the more important casualties, the following British steamers may be mentioned:—

NAMES.	OWNERS.	CASUALTY.	LOSS. £
Bayardo	...T. Wilson, Sons, & Co., Hull.	Wrecked, River Humber	87,000
Thistlerroy	...A. Black and Co., Sunderland	Wrecked, Carolina	100,000
Spondilus	...Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co.	Fire in Ind. Ocean ...	87,000
Consols	...W. Thomas and Co., Liverpool.	Fire off Cape Henry	76,000
Amano	...Furness Withy and Co, W. Hartlepool.	Missing	36,000
Foxley	...Houlder, Middleton and Co., London	Wrecked, Sir John Narborough Island	107,000
Archtor	...R. H. Holman, London	Missing	40,000
Oceana	...P. and O. Co., London.	Sunk off Eastbourne	200,000
Wendur	...A. Mackay & Co., Glasgow.	Wrecked, off Land's End	33,500
Titanic	...Ismay Imrie and Co., Liverpool.	Foundered N. Atlantic	2,000,000
Marca	...C.A. Adams, Liverpool.	Missing ...	44,000
K. Arthur	...Philipps. Philipps & Co., London.	Wrecked, Bahia ...	32,000
Koombana	...Adelaide S. S. Co.	Missing..	110,000
Mountoswald	..Lunn and Mackay, Newcastle.	Missing...	61,000
Star of Canada	.J. P. Corry and Co., Belfast.	Wrecked... Gisborne... N. Z. ...	129,000

Naturally, the foundering of the White Star liner "Titanic" was a crushing blow to the marine insurance market, but the recovery of the bullion, vauled at £747,610, from the P. and O. liner Oceana—the cost of the salvage operations being estimated at about £50,000—was a fine thing for underwriters, who had, in fact, paid a "total loss" in respect of the metal.

They have not, however, been quite so fortunate in the case of the London steamer "King Arthur," which was wrecked, with a cargo of wheat and oats, at the entrance to the harbour Bahia. The position of the vessel was considered to hopeless that she was abandoned to local buyers for £1,100, while the claim of £32,000 on her was settled. Not many days ago a telegram was received at Lloyd's to the effect that the vessel had been floated and brought into port!

In consequent of these ruinous losses, an increased scale of premiums has now come into force generally, and at present the market is showing a very firm tendency for all descriptions of business. This change will undoubtedly be productive of good results and the marine insurance outlook will be still further improved when several new clauses which are now under consideration, take effect in January next, or perhaps earlier.

It is, moreover, hoped to arrive at an international agreement soon in regard to rates as well as conditions.

LIFT TRAGEDY.

The Duc de Lorge, who had been staying with Mr. and Mrs. Arthur James at 3, Grafton-street, London, for the past few days, met with a fatal accident on July 26th. It appears that at seven o'clock the duke went to dress for dinner, intending to use the lift to go to his apartment on the second floor. The entrance to the lift, which is on the ground-floor, was closed, and the duke forced it open, and fell down the lift well into the basement. Assistance was at once rendered. A doctor living in Berkeley-square was sent for, and Sir George Hastings and Sir Anthony Bowlby were summoned. It was found that the duke's pelvis was broken, and despite all medical aid, he gradually sank and died at nine o'clock. The sufferer asked for a priest, and one was immediately sent for, and was present to the end. A telephone message was sent to the duke's sister-in-law, who resides in Paris, requesting her to inform the duchess that a serious accident had befallen her husband, and that she and her two sons had better proceed to London at once. A little later a friend of the duke was found in London, and he telephoned to the widow to inform her of the tragedy. The Duc de Lorge was fifty-one years of age, and the father of two sons. He was to have paid a week-end visit to Lord and Lady Sackville at Knowle. Marie Louis Aymard Guy de Durfort Civrac, Duc de Lorge, was born in Paris in 1861, and married in 1888 Henriette de Cosse-Brissac, of the princely house of Robech. The elder of the two sons, named Guy, is twenty-two years of age. The duke was a member of the French Jockey Club and of the Societe Hippique, as well as two or three other Paris clubs.

AUSTRALIAN LOYALTY.

Under the Australian scheme for compulsory military training there have been over ten thousand prosecutions for non-performance of drills during the year which ended in June last. In addition there have been ten thousand failures to register to commence training in July, five thousand of these being in Sydney alone. The magistrates are recommended by the Defence Department to fine the delinquents, and also to commit them to military custody. Strong opposition has been aroused and many meetings have been arranged by the Australian Freedom League.

This message from our Adelaide correspondent (writes the "Daily News and Leaders") indicates an evident determination on the part of the Commonwealth authorities to work the Defence Act of 1911 with a rigorous thoroughness. Though the Act came into force on Jan 1, 1911, six months were allowed for registration, and the actul compulsory training only began in July. Prosecutions for default were in most cases dismissed on the ground that no one could be convicted for failing to keep the required number of drills in the year till the full year had elapsed. The twelve months expired on the last day of June, and the figures show how widespread is the resistance to compulsory service. The opposition to the Act is represented principally by the Socialist Party and by conscientious objectors on religious grounds. Among the latter the Society of Friends is taking an active part in organizing meetings, with the support of several English Friends who have gone out to Australia. A number of boys have already been imprisoned for refusing to submit themselves to military discipline. The ten thousand prosecutions for failure to register concern boys who since the Act came into force have reached the aged at which compulsion operates.

FREQUENT COUGHING CURES not a cough. On the contrary the irritation in the bronchial tubes grows worse thereby. Take LYNSOLA, the popular Indian cough cure. Every dose tends to soothe and heal the sor spots. An ideal lung tonic free from opiates.—MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

Mr. Clarke, Commerce and Industry Member, is reported to be convalescent.

The total quantity and value of gold extracted from the Indian Mines during the month of June, 1912, were 47,608 ozs. and Rs. 87,15,124.

Court-fee stamps worth Rs. 25,940 were purchased by the Maharaja of Cooch Behar to enable him to get a succession certificate.

The long vacation of the Chief Court of Lower Burma, begins on September 6th, continuing till November 6th (inclusive).

We note that some 20 acres of land are to be acquired for a broad-gauge wagon ferry ghat at Sara, in connection with the Lower Ganges Bridge Project.

Complaints are made in Behar, that Bengalees are being posted to appointments in almost all the departments, and in many cases to the sacrifice of the claims of qualified Beharees.

Bahadur Khoss, the enterprising cultivator of Thul, on the Upper Sind frontier, who started life with the proverbial three acres, and a cow now owns about a hundred square miles.

Cattle mortality from Rinderpest in the United Provinces during the last year showed considerable decrease, 5,689 deaths having taken place against 15,675 reported the year previous.

Major-General Kitson, Commanding the Rawalpindi Division, who went Home last April, on account of ill-health, has quite recovered. He will return to India on the 25th October.

The small-pox epidemic which was playing havoc in Mandalay for some months, has diminished, and the town is now free from this disease. Cholera, however, has now broken out.

Miss Fanshawe, who has already done so much work for men and for women in Civil Lines, Allahabad, has offered to come out to India for a further period of eighteen months to work in any station where her help may be required.

The next Tour Examinations by the High Proficiency and Proficiency Standards in Urdu and the Higher Standard in Persian will be held by the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta, at Lucknow, on the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd, and at Lahore, on the 26th, 28th, and 29th October.

The students of the St. Columba's college accorded a farewell address to Mr. W. V. Duke on the eve of his departure from Hazaribagh, on the 5th instant in the Whitley Memorial hall. Mr. Duke was Professor of Economics in the aforesaid college, and is now going to the Patna College.

Before a Calcutta Magistrate recently, a European Police Inspector prosecuted a Mrs. Mahon for throwing empty bottles of beer at him, while on duty in Lower Circular Road. Accused addmitted that she was drunk and did not know what she was doing. The Court imposed a fine of Rs. 10, or in default 3 days' simple imprisonment.

We ("Empire") learn that an Indian sepoy who in 1910, returned from Uganda suffering from sleeping sickness, has been completely cured. We understand that the War Office has been overwhelmed with letters from Indian employers in civil life enquiring as to the treatment, with a view to trying it on their own employes.

The new shrine which is about to be built on the south-eastern spur of the Mandalay Hill for the Buddha's relics will, no doubt, become a centre of great attraction to the Buddhist community of the Province, writes a Mandalay correspondent, dating July 30th, and the trustees, assisted by ywathugyi U. Kanti, intend to spend over a lakh of rupees for the enshrinement of the sacred relics.

The Bombay Government have declared the pamphlet entitled "British Justice and Honesty," addressed to the people of England and India by Sir Walter Strickland Bart., and printed at Zurich, Art, Institute Orell Fusseli, to be forfeited to His Majesty on the ground that the said pamphlet contain words which are likely to excite disaffection towards His Majesty or the Government.

Dacoity seems to be a very uncertain business. In Bengal, all goes well with the victim provided the loot is in the shape of honest coin, and there is no resistance. On the frontier kidnapping and robbery are allied trades, but in Malabar the dacoits are of quite a different fibre. If money is not to be had foodstuffs will do equally well, and in one case, just reported, the dacoits had the audacity to remove 800 cocoanuts!

Lord Carmichael has already made his acquaintance with the troubles of the traveller in India. While transhipping at Chandpur last Thursday, the staging broke away and one of the bodyguard horses was thrown into the river, and an exciting quarter of an hour was spent in rescuing the animal. The Governor's motor-cars were almost lost in the same way, and His Excellency had the disappointing experience of having to wait a day before their arrival at Dacca.

Apparently stone-throwing is again coming in vogue in the mofussil. Both Mussoorie and Dehra Dun are at present passing through a scare. At the latter place, the conditions are very unsatisfactory, as side by side with stone-throwing, a number of burglaries have also taken place. Burglars in the mofussil seem to have strange methods of doing business. One would have thought they would prefer to catch the householders sleeping instead of rousing them up by a fusilade of stones on the tiles.

Mrs. George Cornwallis-West, the mother of Mr. Winston Churchill, is one of the few Society women, who can boast of having been tattooed. When she was travelling in India some years ago, the idea was suggested to her by the pictured hands of a British soldier. She had the artist brought before her, and asked for some designs. He suggested a snake holding its tail in its mouth—the emblem of eternity. Mrs. Cornwallis-West liked it, and had this design tattooed round her arm above the wrist.

With a view to improve the cattle supply of the United Provinces, the Civil Veterinary Department has recently established a farm in the Kheri district for the production of certain breeds of bulls which it has been admitted, are suitable to be used as sires for the breeding of working cattle of an improved type in the Oudh districts and in some other localities. A small number will be ready in advance of the anticipated original date, and it is intended to issue these during the forthcoming cold weather. The remainder, it is hoped, will be ready by next year, as originally intended.'

A correspondent writes to the "Pioneer":—In the article "Annals of the Country Side" in your issue of the 31st July, this passage occurs—"A goat tied up as bait for a leopard was killed by a porcupine, being found dead with a large quill through the heart. This was no doubt an accidental occurrence." It may interest the writer to learn that a porcupine made a most determined charge at a live goat over which I was once sitting as bait for a leopard near Purandhar in the Western Ghauts. I shot the porcupine as he repeated his charge and remained under the impression until the moon rose that I had shot a leopard. This porcupine weighed well over thirty pounds in the "feather": 36lbs, I think it was.

Apropos of the complaint made recently in "Truth" that Lord Hardinge had given offence to sundry senior officers by his lack of consideration for their dignity and wisdom, a military correspondent writes to that journal:—Before condemning Lord Hardinge, would it not be fair to take into consideration two possible—indeed very probable—explanations of his conduct? If you knew the generals at Army Headquarters you would probably agree that conversation with them is the very last form of relaxation that a tired Viceroy needs. Never were there such prosy bores. As to consulting them on matters of policy, it was notorious last year, to which period your remarks refer, that not one of them had an idea on matters of policy that was worth divulging. Some were dull pedants, others were glorified drill sergeants. What may be the case now I can't say, as I have not been to Simla this year.

HIGH COURT—AUG. 13.

(Before the Hon'ble The Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Sir N. G. Chandavarkar.)

Appeals.

9-12, 138-11 Kanga and S Pandharinath Madonji vs A L Pai and another Mane J H and Co.
10-12, 730-10 Craw B and Co The B B and C I Ry Co vs J N Bhiladwala Sme B and Co.
11-12, 892-10 M B Chothia Jetha Bhima and Co vs Lady Janbai Mulji K and H.
12-12, 726-11 Bhai K and G Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal vs The Bombay Cotton Mfg Co Ld Payne and Co.
13-12, 725-11 Nadirsha and D The Colaba Press Co Ld vs Caoji Cursondas Payne and Co,
17-12, 272-11 Mulla and M B R Bomanji vs Bhagwandas Parashram Tyabji D and Co.
18-12, 305-12 Payne and Co Narandas Chunilal vs Brigvallabhdas Purshotumdas Motichand and D.
34-12, 790-12 Payne and Co Fatmabai vs Ahmedbhai Devji Edg G W and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.)

Long Causes.

231-08 Edg G N and W Sobhagchand Vassanjee vs Dada Abbor M B Chottia.
793-10 Malvi H M and R Meghraj Sukhdeodas vs Shrinivas Ramdayal In person.
846-03 Bicknell M and R Balubhoy Dayabhoy vs Girdharlal Chotalal a firm Bhai K and G.
1124-09 Bhai K and G P Girdharlal vs B Dayabhai Bick M and R.
400-07 Little and Co Virji Canji vs Vithaldas Nensey
590-11 Ard Haji Latiff Essaji vs Dayal Mulji Mulla and M.
188-11 Patell and Piraji Malaji Broker vs V S Late Chit M and K
370-11 Payne and Co Motabhoy Mulla Essabhoy vs Abdul Hoosein Essaji Patell and E
636-11 Jams R and D Saida Panna and Co vs Shivnarayan Parbhulal Edg. G W and Co.
67-12 Cap and V R D Sethna vs Sarang Karamsey.
616-11 Patell and E A Hyderali vs Crawford and Co Bicknell M R and Co.
102-12 Bhai K and G Esmfalli Valji vs C Gordhandas Pest R K and Co.
911-11 Mulla and M J R Raja vs V S Lohar-sme B and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Beaman).

Long Causes.

217-11 Payne and Co Nandramdas Mathuradas vs R D Sethna Jam R and D
974-10 Cap and V Damji Hirji and Co vs Ramlal Hirji Wadia G and Co.
157-06 Ard H D and Co Lalji Nensey Ludha; vs Keshowji Poonja Wadia G and Co.
6-12 Ard H D and Co Harakbai vs Jamnabai Shroff D and D.
13-12 Jeh Ds B N Watchaghandy vs B C Watchaghandy Edg G W and Co.
23-12 Cant and V Radhabai vs Luxmon Jairam D J Mantri.
27-12 Cap and V Abdul Pasheer Gazi Mahomed vs Haji Ellabux Patell and E.
473-11 Bhai K and G Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Abhi chand vs Hirji Jaitha and Co Mat J and M.
607-10 Bhai K and G Govindji Kanji vs Padamsey Velji.
93-11 Khem L and M Chunilal Lalchand vs Keshowji Tokersey.
563-10 Jeh and S. Essaji Moosaji vs Essaji Tajbhoy Ard H D and Co Payne and Co, Jam R and D,
1017-11 Crawford B and Co Gulamalli Gulam Hoosein vs Rajoo Babaji Judah and S.
116-11 Edg G W and Co Bapalal Chunilal vs C D Ballaporia Ragh N and Co.
434-11 Mulla and M S D Mehta vs J H Bamboat Sham M and H.
1072-11 Mulla and M S D Mehta vs J H Bamboat Sham M and H.
59-09 Payne and Co Keshavlal Gordhandas vs Narotumdas Gordhandas Mat J and M.
973-11 M B Chothia N B Wagh vs The Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Damodardas Thackersey Payne and Co,
1182-10 Sme B and Co D P Survey vs D R Bhasker Dubash and P.
925-10 Madh K and Co R D Sethna vs Kullianji Sunjibhai Bhai K and G.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton)

Long Causes.

109-12 Crawford B and Co The Trustees for the City of Bombay vs Ismail Haji Cassum Payne and Co
921-11 Wadia G and Co A W Campbell vs Mulji Shamji Tyabji D and Co
93-12 Tyabji D and Co Syed Ebrahim Syed Kutbudin vs Karbella Begum Mulla and M
301-12 Moti and D Chhmna Bhana vs Magna Mana S B Mehta.
375-11 Edgelow, G W and Co Shamji Bhimji and Co, vs Messrs Kapadia Bros Mulla and M
1069-11—Little and Co The Official Trustees of Bombay vs Merwanji Pestonji T and others Shamrao M and H Jamshedji R and D Forbes and Co
837-11 Dubash and P Suliman Mahomed C vs Aistabai, widow, and others Chitnis M and K
122-11 Mull and M Phiroze Dhorabji Watcha and others vs Phiroze J Mistri, Bicknell, M and R
876-11 Captain and V Mahomedally Gulam vs Abdul Ensool Balloo Payne Co.
351-11 Judah and S Virji Jeeva vs Nilkantrao Luxaman Powar Jamshedji R and D
617-11 Sabins and G Shivram Bajiuji B us Bai Kamabai widow Kanga and S
912-11 Captain and V Kaoji Lalji and Co us Dharsey Nansey and Co Dapthary F and D
23-05 Manchersha and H Laxmibai widow vs Anandrao Madowrao
322-11 Miza and M Manishanker K and G vs Sheriarji Rustomji Mistri and others S B Mehta
647-10 Payne and Co Kalidas Mulchand vs Bai Rumani widow and others Tayabji D and Co Bhaishanker K and G

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.)

Short Causes.

728-12 Jehangir G and B V Suleman vs A T O Abdul Hoosein Tyabji.
344-12 Payne and Co Messrs Payne and Co vs Haji Noormahomed Cassum Mitha Unwalla and P.
349-12 Malvi Ramnath Radhakison vs Shankerlal Ramnath.
515-12 Shamrao D M Todiwala vs John Thomas Calvert.
525-12 Jeh M and S Tullockchand Hookumchand vs Harmanbux Ramcoover.
537-12 Payne and Co Walji Ebji vs N N Venkiah
616-12 Ragh N and Co Pereira Satyanarayan and Co vs Madhuri Butchwa.
658-12 Payne and Co J H Allarakhia vs G N Pranjpe.
678-14 Kanga and S Tarachand Murlidhur vs J H Rivett and Son.
681-12 Unwalla and P B N Bhimji vs Jawatram Mohunlal.
700-12 Ragh B and N Loon Menascha and Co vs Bulmukund Panalal.
706-12 Sham M and H S A K Edroos vs H M Abdul Hakim.
807-12 Hiralal and Co F Mitchell vs J F Karaka Payne and Co.
813-12 Madh K and C Nursey Liladhur and Co vs Jeyram Shamji.

Long Causes.

632-11 Patell and E Bai Jerbai vs P D Daroga Dubash and P.
159-11 Madh K and C the Advocate General of Bombay vs Nanji Purshotum Man and T.
276-12 Crawford B and Co The Eastern Bank Ltd vs N M Cama and others Bick M and R.
292-12 Crawford B and Co The Mercantile Bank of India vs Jamshed Jehangir Daph F and D
415-12 Kanga and S Tarachand Murlidhur vs Hurmukhrai Hanumanbox Malvi H M and R
388-12 Crawford B and Co The Mercantile Bank of India Ltd vs F A Moorej Mat J and M.
7-12 Payne and Co Gulam Hoosein Muraj vs Bai Shiribai Mat J and M.
765-11 Mat J and M Shiribai vs Aminabai Sham M and H
902-10 S B Mehta N M Lackmaji vs A H Ebrahimji Madh K and C.
280-12 Ard H D and Co Vaghji Vallabhdas and Co vs Ghellabhai Shivji Madh K and C.
598-11 Mulla and M Keshowji Devkaran vs Keshowji Cooverji Dastur and Co.
92-12 Craigie B and Co the Societe Anonyme Industria vs R B Lam Ard H D and Co.
443-12 Sme B and Co M C Khambatta vs Shrimant Tatya Sahib Veshwantrao Holker S B Mehta.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, AUG 12.

The activity of the Bombay monsoon is being shown in North-West and Northern India at the expense of the Peninsula and central parts of the country, and the effect of the Bay monsoon is not felt in the west of Bengal.

The rainfall has been nearly general in the Punjab, Bengal, Assam and Lower Burma; fairly general in Central India west, in west of the United Provinces, north of Bihar and Orissa; and local in Konkan, the Central Provinces, Rajputana, the east of the United Provinces and Upper Burma. A few falls have also occurred in Bombay, the Deccan, South Hyderabad, Gujarat, and Kashmir.

Indore and Mount Abu record one inch of rain; Jaipur, four; Parachinar and Montgomerry, one; Murree, 1 1-2; Amballa, two; Delhi and Chakrata, three; Mainpuri, one; Babraich, two; Jalpaiguri, one; Narayangunj, 1 1-2; Cox's Bazar, three; Cheerapunji, two; Tezpur, 1 1-2; Bhamo, one; Akyab, Diamond Island, Victoria Point, and Slipper Island two; Toungoo, Bassein and Moulmein, one; Tavoy and Mergui, 1 1-2.

Forecast: An increase of rain in the North-West Frontier Province, Kashmir, and the submontane Punjab and a decrease in Rajputana and Gujarat.

AT SEA.

The steamer Gymerie, 2598 tons. Captain F. J. Cassack, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta reports having having encountered in the Bay of Bengal S. W. gales and on the west coast moderately westerly winds and heavy swell and rain.

RAINFALL STATISTICS.

IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In Cts	Esplanade In Cts	Fort In Cts	Colaba In Cts
Previously registered	45·49	44·55	46·18	42·08
Monday, 12th August......	0·03	0·02	0·03	0.02
Total	45·52	44·57	46·21	42·10
Same date last year........	43·07	45·12	45·20	38·79

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL, AUG. 12.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours. In. cts.	Total to date. In. cts.	Corpdg. Total 1910. In. cts.	Corpdg. Total 1911. In. cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0·03	42·73	52·13	37·84

BOOT FACTORY AT SION.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a. m. of the 12th Aug. In.	cts.	Total up-to-date. Ins.	cts.
0	10	50	27

Appended is Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire	...	...	...	...
Jask	94·8	85·8	...	0·00
Muskat	...	...	...	...
Multan	103·3	84·5	...	4·48
Rawalpindi	9·59	70·9	0·72	12·70
Lahore	97·9	80·2	0·12	9·45
Sirsa	97·8	?	0·81	7·25
Ambala	98·5	75·9	2·05	18·05
Delhi	95·5	78·8	2·83	15·31
Agra	87·0	80·0	0·29	11·07
Mainpuri	84·3	78·6	0·99	17·45
Jhansi	85·6	77·0	...	22·78
Cawnpore	88·7	77·9	0·08	15·26
Allahabad	88·6	78·5	0·17	15·20
Jacobabad	104·5	85·3	...	6·37
Karachi	85·0	82·0	...	3·15
Ajmer	83·6	74·7	0·32	10·91
Jaipur	82·7	75·6	3·59	23·12
Kotah	84·6	77·6	0·09	18·20
Bhuj	88·5	76·5	0·09	19·88
Dwarka	85·8	76·7	0·07	21·04
Veraval	81·1	78·8	...	25·54
Rajkot	87·1	74·3	0·03	25·53
Bhavnagar Para	90·0	77·5	...	33·20
Surat	85·4	77·1	0·02	46·33
Ahmedabad	87·1	76·7	0·25	35·04
Deesa	85·3	75·4	0·70	13·54
Neemuch	82·9	73·0	0·03	17·27
Indore	80·1	72·1	1·02	22·89
Jubbulpore	86·8	75·5	...	21·85
Saugor	80·8	74·6	0·05	24·64
Hoshangabad	85·1	73·4	0·02	23·15
Khandwa	84·2	74·1	...	11·25
Akola	87·2	72·1	0·13	15·67
Amraoti	81·8	73·3	0·10	15·20
Nagpur	85·6	74·8	0·25	38·92
Chanda	88·5	76·0	...	30·47
Raipur	85·7	75·6	0·24	29·11
BOMBAY	85·1	79·1	0·02	42·10
Ratnagiri	84·8	75·4	0·13	74·84
Mormugao	84·5	77·2	0·15	79·84
Karwar	83·7	76·0	0·01	79·12
Malegaon	82·9	72·1	0·02	10·00
Ahmednagar	85·6	68·5	0·02	4·90
Poona	83·0	71·3	0·03	12·03
Sholapur	91·3	71·1	...	7·80
Bijapur	90·2	69·3	...	4·96
Belgaum	77·3	66·5	0.22	53·58
Aurangabad	84·9	67·7	0·01	12·61
Nizamabad (Indur)	89·4	73·7	...	21·40
Hyderabad	89·3	72·7	...	11·07
Mangalore	85·3	76·3	0·07	89·05
Calicut	83·8	76·6	...	89·60
Cochin	84·7	77·7	...	79·10
Colombo	86·5	76·0	...	26·35
Masulipatam	93·3	80·2	0·03	13·58
Bellary	94·5	75·3	...	2·85
Cuddapah	101·7	81·6	...	4·24
Madras	95·5	79·5	...	4·49
Bangalore	86·3	68·8	...	8·29
Coimbatore	89·4	72·8	...	4·54
Trichinopoly	100·1	79·8	...	4·40
Negapatam	96·7	80·7	...	1·14

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 12TH AUGUST.

Amritsar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing. All crops doing well.

Hansi.—Continues cloudy. Cotton crop making good progress.

Mooltan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants healthy and in flower. Food-grains doing well.

Delhi.—Rain general over district. Cotton plants flourishing.

Agra.—Seasonable rain has fallen. Cotton plants flourishing.

Cawnpore.—Break needed generally. All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants flourishing.

Amraoti.—Showery. Cotton plants want fine weather.

Khamgaon.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants want fine weather. Cotton crop making good progress.

Dhulia.—Bright, with sunshine. Seasonable. Cotton plants in good condition. All crops doing well.

Jalgaon.—Looks like rain. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Continues cloudy. Break needed generally. Cotton plants flourishing and look well but fine weather wanted for weeding. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory.

Broach.—Sometimes bright and sometimes cloudy but no rain. Showery. Cotton plants flourishing and want fine weather for weeding. Cotton being resown in some low fields.

Viramgam.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Crop prospects generally good.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton crop no damage done and making good progress.

Dholera.—Looks like clearing up.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants slightly damaged by too much rain.

Barsi.—Looks like clearing up. Rain much needed generally.

Sholapur.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Hubli.—Cloudy, but no rain. Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Bellary.—Rain so far insufficient to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start. Continues cloudy.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 12th August, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the north and the east Punjab; Rawalpindi has had 0·72", Lahore 0·12", Sirsa 0·81", Ambala 2·05" and Delhi 2·83". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Day temperature is in excess in the extreme eastern districts; night temperature is in defect at Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the extreme north-western districts and local rain elsewhere; Agra has had 0·29", Mainpuri 0·99" and Allahabad 0·17". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is approximately equal to the average. Day temperature is in defect in the north-western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Nearly general rain has fallen in east Rajputana; Ajmer has had 0·32" and Jaipur a heavy fall of 3·59". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual and day temperature is in defect in Rajputana. Both day and night temperatures are in excess in lower Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Nearly generally rain has fallen in north Gujarat and local rain in west Central India; Deesa has had 0·70", Ahmedabad 0·25" and Indore 1·02." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess at Neemuch. Temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general but light rain has fallen in the southern districts; Akola has had 0·13", Amraoti 0·10", Nagpur 0·25" and Raipur 0·24". Skies are moderately clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri records 0·13" of rain and Mormugao 0.15". Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum records 0·22" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are generally equal to the average.

General Remarks.—The noteworthy feature in the weather to-day is the nearly general rain in the north and the east Punjab, Delhi and Ambala reporting fairly heavy falls. Rainfall has been nearly general also in the extreme north-western districts of the United Provinces, east Rajputana and north Gujarat. Local rain has fallen in west Central India, the south United Provinces and the south Bombay Deccan. In the Central Provinces precipitation has been confined to the southern districts where Nagpur and Raipur are the only stations recording falls of about 1-4 inch. Rainfall has been insignificant in Kathiawar and on the west coast of the Peninsula.

Local rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula, Gujarat, Kathiawar, Rajputana, the United Provinces, the north and the east Punjab; some showers in in the central parts of the country and the south Bombay Deccan.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) 12th August was 29·790 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 14 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 11 feet, at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mericurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge, be different from 47 feet, it will be read higher or lower by 6 inches for 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 13th Aug., 1912.

456. Parades.—"G" Company will parade at Bombay Gymkhana, on Wednesday, the 14th instant at 7-30 a. m.

Dress—Mufti.

Arms will be issued on parade.

II.—"A" & "C" Companies Recruits will parade at Head-quarters, Council Road, on Wednesday, the 14th instant, at 7-30 a.m.

457. Lecture.—There will be no lecture to-day, the 13th instant.

458. Extract from Government Resolution, General Department No 5155 dated 6th August 1912, is published for information:—

Second Lieutenant Charles Henry Goodall to be Lieutenant to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 1st March 1912.

Major Patrick Robert Cadell to be Lieutenant-Colonel to complete the establishment. Dated 1st March 1912.

Captain Harold Ferdinand Busch to be Major to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 1st June 1912.

Malcolm Nicholson Hogg, Sergeant Neville Greaves Hunt and Sergeant Henry Berkeley Murray to be Second Lieutenants to fill existing vacancies. Dated 1st June 1912.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt., B. V. R.

Rifle Club results, Matches V. and VI.

Match V 1000 yards. H P. S. 35.

Qr Mr Sergt P R Soundy, 34 minus 1 = 33, Silver Spoon.

(10 Competitors).

Match VI 400 yards. H P S 25.

Conditions.—Target Musky Regs. 1910 Figure 4.

To appear 5 times for 5 seconds each.

Rifle may not be held in aiming position until target appears 5 rounds, one at each appearance, rounds not fired to be forfeited.

Sergt-Major A A Wale, 15 minus 1 = 14, Silver Spoon.

(13 Entries).

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON'BLE A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 13th Aug, 1912.

175. Duties—Capt B K Goldsmith Bombay Volunteer Artillery having returned from sick leave resumes Command of No. 2 Company B. V. A. from this date.

176. Strength—The following member having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps.

No. 1394 Gunner W. G. Edwards No. 1 company.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Bombay, 13th Aug., 1912.

There will be drill in the Town Hall to-day Tuesday the 13th instant, from 6 to 7-15 p m.

All Recruits are requested to attend.

P. R. CADELL, Major,
B. V. Rifles
for O-Commanding Bombay Light Horse.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality, and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay during the 24 hours from 6. a.m., on the 11th August to 6 a.m. on the 12th Aug.:—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Plague ...	3	3
Total mortality from all causes...		108
Same date last year..................		72
Cholera	4	3

A new, and at first sight satisfactory, explanation of the glacial period has been worked out by Dr. R. Spitaler, of Prague. He says that the Galaxy, or Milky Way, radiates more heat than the rest of the sky, a fact which he attributes to the great number of Helium or very hot stars that it contains. The Galaxy changes its position with regard to the poles of the celestial sphere in such a way that the latter describe in 26,000 years a circle of about 23 degs. round the pole of the ecliptic. Its distance, therefore, from the equator varies regularly, and the effect of this ought to be that at certain times the temperature in the parts nearest the equator is higher, and that in those surrounding the poles lower, than at others. Hence the glacial period ought to return every 26,000 years, a fact which—if it can be established—ought to be of great use in archaeological calculations.

The Beaufoy first four Folio Shakespeares have been sold to Mr. Quaritch for £3,500. For the copy of the First Folio Mr. James Beaufoy paid £141, 10s. in 1851.

MEN AND MATTERS.

THE Marquis Louis de Montebello, who was killed by lightning recently, was a descendant of Marshal Lannes, the famous Napoleonis general, and the only son of the late French Ambassador to Russia. Marshal Lannes, was, of course, the first Marquis de Montebello, but, like Francis Bacon, he has always been better known under his own name than by the title conferred on him for his achievements. The late Marquis was the chief secretary of the Bank of Morocco.

Granted the necessary patience, one might compile an interesting social history of London, by means of a record of streets formerly the exclusive preserve of aristocratic residences, and now invaded by the shop and the gin-palace. Park-lane, where it has been proposed to build shops, would suffer in good company, and the street is, in fact, by way of being a parvenu in comparison with thoroughfares of greater antiquity and distinction, in which the breeches-maker and the keeper of servants, registry offices have set up the tent of commerce. Thackeray, it will be remembered, inveighed against similar profanation in his time. Mention of the threatened invasion of Park-lane serves at a reminder that London's parks are in constant danger of losing their rural aspect. St. James's Park has, happily, escaped figuring as the site of the King Edward Memorial, but the new "boulevard," minus the trees, and the Queen Victoria Memorial, although estimable enough in their way, neither recall the Champs Elysees, nor add to the charms of the park in which the second Charles shot wildfowl and flirted with Mistress Elinor Glyn. Regent's Park is the latest sufferer, several huge buildings having recently been erected in its very heart. Out of this evil has, however, come good in the shape of a proposed society to make active protest against any future encroachments of the kind.

Although it is not announced whether the Society is sufficiently optimistic to believe that it can induce the Post Office to see the error of its ways the Junior Philatelic Society is holding a prize competition for an improved design of English postage stamp. The efforts submitted will be shown at the forthcoming International Stamp Exhibition at Westminster and however bad some of them may be it is unlikely that the most ingenious draughtsman can produce anything worse than the effigies of His Majesty which at present deface our correspondence.

Owing to the fact that the extra work involved by the Insurance Act has made it necessary for a large insurance company to provide itself with additional buildings, the larger part of Brooke-street, Holborn, whose name is associated with two tragedies is being demolished. It was called after the Lord Brooke who was murdered by one of his dependents, and in August, 1770, Chatterton, the boy poet, poisoned himself in one of the houses in the street, after destroying his manuscripts. This house was, as a matter of fact, demolished about twenty years ago.

Miss Emma Cons, who died in her seventy-fifth year, was a great worker in the cause of social reform and one of the pioneer woman, "slumers" having taken up ragged schools work at the aged of seventeen. She took part in the agitation which led to the passing of Lord Cross's Public Health Act of 1875, and successive housing Acts, the influence of her work being especially marked in South London. Realising the necessity of improved amusements for the working classes, Miss Cons was chiefly responsible for purchasing the old "Vic" and converting it into a real people's theatre.

Mr. Thomas Mackenzie, the late Premier of New Zealand, who will, it is announced, be appointed High Commissioner in London for New Zealand, is, as his name implies, a Scotsman. Born in 1854, he entered the New Zealand Parliament in 1887, since when he has been closely identified with political life in the Dominion. There are apparently few high Government offices that he has not held, having, in addition to the Premiership, been in turn Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Commissioner of Telegraphs, State Forests, Health Resorts, and Pensions, and Acting Postmaster-General. In his spare time he has explored the interior lakes of Otago.

Sir Frederick Banbury's facetious procedure in the House of Commons in temporarily occupying a seat on the Treasury Bench, serves to recall that custom and etiquette alone regulate the division of the House into Government and Opposition sides, and the reservation of the two front benches for Minister and ex-Ministers. It is well knwon that in the first reformed House of Commons, Cobbett took possession of the accustomed seat of the leader of the Tory Party, Sir Robert Peel, and that no means existed of redressing this infringement of the usual practice. In connexion with Sir Frederick Banbury's joke, reference has been made to the fact that, as one of the members for the City of London, he is entitled at the opening of the Session to take a seat attired in Levee costume on the bench commonly appropriated to members of the Government. This privilege is accorded to the representatives of the "one square mile" in commemoration of the part taken by the City in 1642 in defence of the privileges of Parliament, and the protection given to the five members who took refuge within its borders, when their arrest had been attempted by Charles I.

Apropos of the disuse of classical quotations in the House of Commons, Lord Beaconsfield once spoke rather amusingly on the subject to Sir Stafford Northcote (Earl of Iddesleigh), as the latter recorded at the time (1880) in his diary: "We lamented the disuse of classical quotations in the House of Commons. He said that he at one time tried to revert to them, but that the Speaker (Denison) had asked him not to. 'Why? Do you think they don't like it?' Oh, no the House rather likes it, but you are making John Russell restless, and I am afraid of his taking to it too. He gave us six or seven lines of Virgil the other night which had not the smallest connection with his speech or with the subject."

Jean Henry Fabre, whose poverty in his extreme old age has just been brought to light, began life as a master of a primary and very primitive school, of which he has given a delightfully humorous account in his "Souvenirs Entomologiques." But his bent from childhood was towards the study of beetles, bees, and butterflies. "As far back as I can recollect," he has written. "I see myself enraptured by the splendours of a beetle's colouring or the wings of the great swallowtail butterfly." His first entomelogical work gained the honours of the Institute of France, and a prize for experimental physiology. His extraordinary absorption in his entomological pursuits was a source of perplexity to those among whom he dwelt. One morning he was passed by three women vintagers on their way to work. When they passed him again at sunset he was still seated on the same stone, with his eyes, fixed on the same spot, whereupon he saw one of them tap her forehead as she whispered: "A poor innocent." But more than one garde champetre suspected that he was up to no good in his mysterious wanderings about the countryside. However, the sight of the little dark ribbon of the Legion of Honour, with which he had been decorated by the French Government, was generally sufficient to allay suspicion.

The Archduchess Valerie who has just concluded a flying visit to England, is the younger daughter of the Emperor Franz Josef and the late Empress Elizabeth. She occupies the leading position at the Austrian Court, for she resides in Vienna, whereas her sister, the Archduchess Gisela, who is married to a son of the nonagenarian Prince Regent of Bavaria, resides in Munich. The Archduchess Valerie is the wife of the Archduke Franz-Salvator, who belongs to that branch of the Hapsburg-Lorraine family which ruled over Tuscany until the Grand Duchy was reunited to Sardinia in the stirring days of Victor Emmanuel. Her Imperial Highness has, what is not uncommon among the Hapsburg-Lorraines, a large family, which includes four boys of school age. Her visit to Stonyhurst College, which was what brought her to England, is said to be connected with plans for their education. The public schools of England have in many instances been selected by foreign Royal personages for the education of their children. Don Jayme, the only son of Don Carlos, was at Beaumont, while, to mention but one other instance, the Duke and Duchess of Aosta have had their sons at school in Great Britain.

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Among the original letters in praise of Sanatogen which are filed for public inspection, there are many from world-famous physicians, whose names stand for the highest scientific achievements. Their advice, and the example of distinguished men like those mentioned here, it is safe for you to follow.

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Never are Sanatogen's effects more wonderfully shown than in cases of convalescence after Malaria, Dysentery, Enteric Fever and other exhausting tropical diseases. A striking case in point is that of Mr. Thomas Lynn, c/o Presidency Postmaster, G.P.O., Calcutta, who writes: "I had been a martyr to Malaria for four years, becoming weaker and weaker, with the naturally run-down condition and brain-fag, nervousness and Dyspepsia. Everybody advised me to go to the hills for some months, but this was impossible. Sanatogen was strongly recommended by a friend, and I am delighted to say that only two bottles have made an extraordinary difference for the better—nay, for the best. I shall always highly recommend Sanatogen everywhere I go."

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The Hon. Mr. Justice Robertson, Judge of the Supreme Court, Lahore, Punjab, writes:—"My experience with Sanatogen has been very favourable. I took it for some months during the most trying season of the year, and found it a great strengthener."

Sir Charles A. Cameron, C.B., M.D., etc., writes:—"Sanatogen is a substance of the highest nutritive value, containing as it does a large amount of organic phosphorus, in exactly the form in which it can be easily absorbed. It is an excellent nerve food."

Mr. Shirley Tremearne, Editor of "Capital," 98, Clive Street, Calcutta, writes:—"I cannot speak too highly of Sanatogen, it not only kept me up during a sharp attack of fever, but afterwards restored me once more to full vigour. In fact, I was better and stronger after this course of Sanatogen than before the attack."

"The Medical Times" says:—"There is no doubt whatever that the nutrition of patients taking Sanatogen improves wonderfully, due, in all probability, to its being easy of assimilation and to the organic absorbable phosphorus which it contains."

Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P., the popular Novelist, writes. "20, Carlton House Terrace, S.W.—I have used Sanatogen with extraordinary benefit. It is to my mind a true food tonic, feeding the nerves, increasing the energy, and giving fresh vigour to the over-worked body and mind."

Prof. Dr. C. A. Ewald, of Berlin University, writes: "I have used Sanatogen in a number of cases, mainly of a nervous or neurasthenic origin, and have obtained excellent results."

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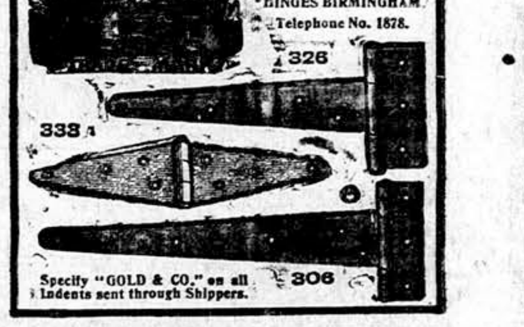

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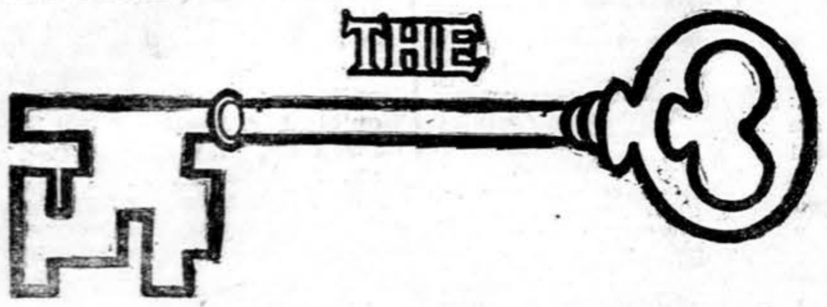

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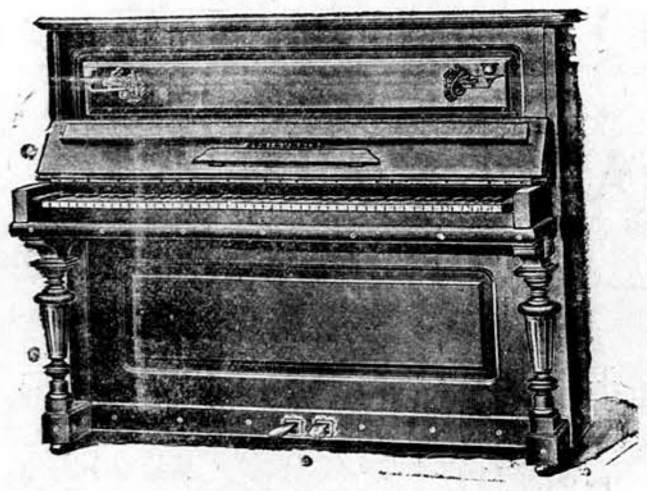

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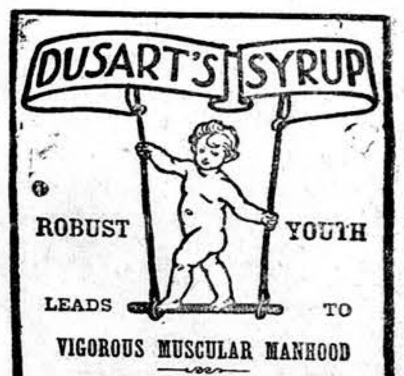

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